St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1879. NO. 101.

MIGHT AND MERIT

WE ARE HERE! THE BIGGEST ON EARTH!

THE GREATEST IS HERE!

Wait for Nothing! Wait for No One! The American People Never Wait
Other Shows May Never Come! THE KING OF ALL, the

Great London Circus

Sanger's Royal British Menagerie,

COOPER, BAILEY & CO.'S

INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIAN SHOWS!

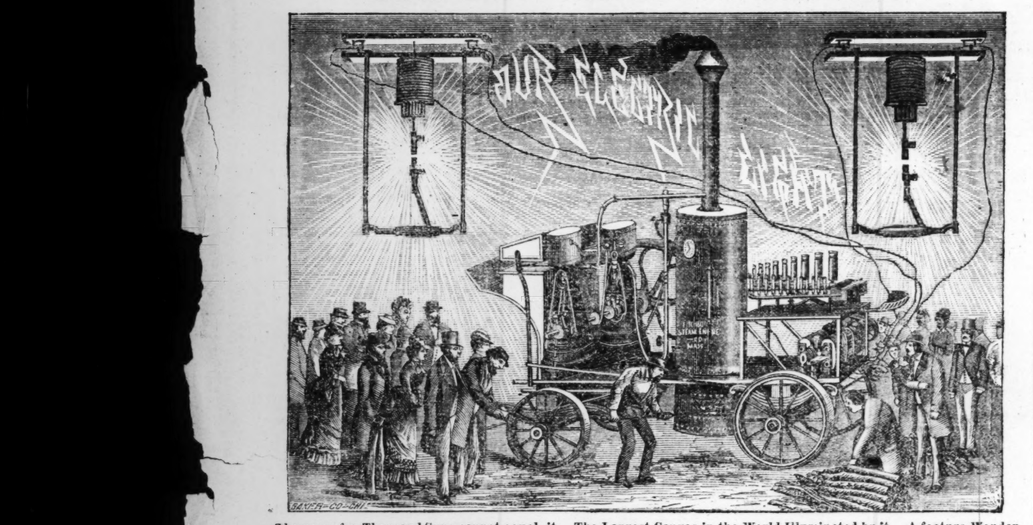
ONE MONSTER COMBINATION!

ST. LOUIS, FIVE DAYS, AUGUST 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,

Every Afternoon and Evening. Lucas Lot, Twelfth and Locust.

The only available space in the city, because the only lot which can be reached by the public without change of cars. Ten times larger than the largest. Never-ending Magnificence. Mind-bewildering Splendor. "We know your Great London Combined Shows are the Biggest and Best on Earth." A spontaneous yell of confidence from a million throats.

OUR OWN IMMENSE FEATURE!



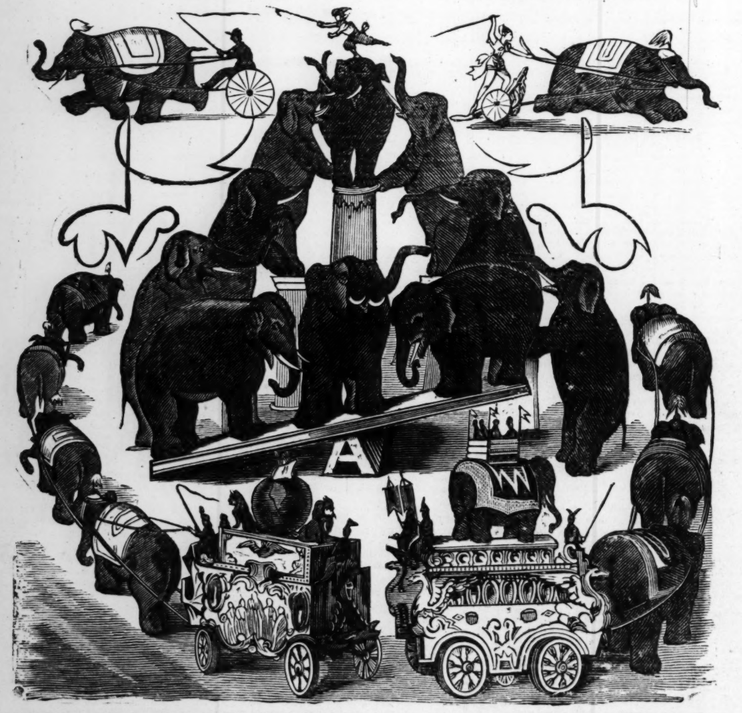
The rays of a Thousand Suns cannot equal it. The Largest Canvas in the World Illuminated by it. A feature Wonderful Beyond Conception. NO OTHER SHOW IN THE WORLD HAS IT!

Our Troupe of Resplendent Stars! Look at the Array of Earth's Greatest Champions!

CHARLES W. FISH, the World's Supreme Champion Bareback Rider; SENORITA CODONA, Champion Single and Greatest Living Four-Horse Rider; FRANK MELVILLE, America's Champion Bareback Rider; MISS ADDIE AUSTIN, the Champion Female Trick Bareback Rider; WILL DUTTON, the Undisputed Champion Male Trick Rider; JERRY BELL, the Greatest Living Hurricane Hurdle Rider; W. H. BATCHELLER, the only man living who can do Two Somersaults over EIGHT Elephants; JAMES MURRAY, the Supreme Champion Batoutte Jumbler; LAWRENCE SISTERS, the World's Greatest Trapeze Performers; MME. D'ATALIE, the Strongest Woman Alive, the Veritable Female Samson; the Only Irish Clown, JOHNNY PATTERSON; the Great Humorist, JOHN LOWLOW; the Original French Grotesque, JOS. KENNEBAL. No other organization in existence can begin to present such an Unrivaled Corps of Performers.

OUR MIGHTY TEN: A Pyramid of Ten Trained Elephants!

Just as represented, aggregate weight 53,171 pounds, ranging in size from 46 inches to 11 feet; total height, 83 feet 2 inches. The only show in the world that owns Ten Trained Elephants, of all known species, and trained to work in harness, single, double, tandem, under saddle. ☞NO OTHER SHOW ON EARTH HAS AN EQUAL NUMBER.



WE ALONE have Performing Royal Bengal Tigers, have Performing African Lions, have Performing Brazilian Jaguars, have Performing Man-Eating Hyenas, have Twenty Golden Tableau Cars and Chariots, have Elephants in harness and tandem.

NO OTHER SHOW ON EARTH presents the same number of grand and massive attractions. We challenge the world! New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and the whole United States speak for us. We show all we advertise.

TO-NIGHT--The Grandest Torch-Light Mardi Gras Spectacular Street Pageant Ever Seen

ROUTE OF THE GRAND NIGHT PAGEANT.—Starting from the exhibition grounds, Lucas Lot, corner of Twelfth and Locust streets, north to Washington avenue, east on Washington avenue to Fifth street, south on Fifth to Park avenue, west on Park avenue to Seventh, north on Seventh to Chouteau avenue, west on Chouteau avenue to Twelfth street, north on Twelfth to Market, east on Market to Fourth, north on Fourth to Franklin avenue, west on Franklin avenue to Twenty-second, south on Twenty-second and Twenty-first streets to Pine, east on Pine to Twelfth, thence on Twelfth to Lucas Lot, the exhibition grounds of the biggest show in existence.

NOTICE—Tickets for the Biggest Show on Earth can be had at Balmer & Weber's Music Store, 311 North Fifth Street.

☞This is the only Exhibition in the world that provides these costly and magnificent free night scenes of splendor and glory.

PRICES---Admission to Everything, 50 Cents; Two Thousand Reserved Opera Chairs, 25 Cents Extra; Children under Nine, Half-Price.

☞We have no annoyances with us. No Lemonade Peddlers, No Candy Venders, No Swindles, No Humbug.

Last Edition

YELLOW FEVER.

Twenty-Three New Cases at Memphis To-Day.

Four Deaths Recorded at the Board of Health.

A Prominent Colored Pastor One of the Victims.

Edward Moon Said to be Dying Slowly.

Several Persons Arrested for Returning to the City

The Reported Case at Mayersville, Miss., Denied.

The Latest News, as Telegraphed by Our Special Correspondent.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—The following new cases have been reported to-day up to noon:

NEW CASES.

William Costello, 50 years.
Wm. Costello, Jr., 6 years, Carolina street.
Con. Mulbrandon, 3 years, 204 De Soto.
Hester Jones, colored, 14 years, 194 Vance.

THE WRONG MAN.

J. Clements, erroneously reported yesterday as dead at the City Hospital, is alive, W. B. Erwin, another patient, having died in the same bed. Hence the mistake.

DYING SLOWLY.

Edward Moon is believed to be dying slowly.

J. T. Hastings, 22 years old, was taken today with fever at the Chambers House, Second street.

DOING WELL.

W. W. Guy, J. M. Tigne, W. B. Richardet and Miles Owen are doing well.

DEAD.

Elder Ridley, a colored preacher, is dead.

Later.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 11, 3:30 p. m.—The following additional cases have been reported since noon.

ADDITIONAL CASES.

Thomas Downey, seventeen years, Jones avenue,
W. Dolan, eight years, Hill street.
J. Dolan, sixteen years, Hill street.
Amelia Roberson, colored, forty-one years, Poplar street.
Luella Mosby, colored, thirteen years, Poplar street.
Virginia Simpson, colored, twelve years, Ross avenue.
Charles Green, colored, twenty-eight years.
Elvin Green, colored, thirty-eight years, Dunlap avenue.
Edward Mayes, colored, seven years, Dunlap avenue.
Lizzie Marky, eleven years, Dunlap avenue.
Adolphus Williams, three months, Winchester avenue.
Mary Densold, eleven years, Ross avenue.
Andrew Shelton, twenty-four years.
Lorenzo Sallis, forty-eight years, City Hospital.
Timothy Fenessy, forty years, Dupree street.
Ed. Schloss, Howard visitor, forty-one years, 293 Poplar.
Elenora Wells, thirty years, Carroll avenue.
Henry W. Johnson, forty-six years, Bull Run street.

SEVERAL PARTIES

have been arrested on account of moving into the city. They are arrested and ordered out of town.

By Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—Five new cases have been reported to the Board of Health this morning, and four deaths have occurred since last night.

FOUR DEATHS.

Robert Hollander,
Lizzie Dolan,
Rev. J. H. Ridley and a colored infant.

REV. J. H. RIDLEY

was the colored pastor of Collins Chapel, on Washington street.

OTHER CASES.

Ed. Moon was still alive at noon.

W. W. Guy rested well last night and is reported better this morning.

AT MAYERSVILLE.

A telegram received from an authentic source positively denies the report of one case of fever at Mayersville, Miss.

War in the Medical Camp.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

There is an undercurrent of suspicion that many of the cases reported as yellow fever are not genuine, this suspicion being based upon incidents often occurring of the "so-called" new cases being found on close investigation to be suffering from an attack of some mild disease. There is war also in the medical camp, and the old adage, "when doctors disagree," etc., inspires general belief that our condition is not quite so bad as the reports make us to appear. The Appeal has no intention of arraying itself against the physicians of Memphis, but the severe criticisms so freely indulged in cannot be passed by unnoticed. We are informed that the Shelby County Medical Association, which embraces nearly every prominent physician in the county, has taken measures to investigate the differences, and we await the result without further comment. The Howards had their hands full yesterday, to the extent that they were forced to employ two additional physicians to respond to the increase of calls. While the apparent spread of the disease so early in the season is not comfortable to contemplate, there is something to console in the low proportion of deaths.

Memphis Brevities.

[From the Appeal.]

The medical men are having a little trouble of their own now on hand with reference to the rules and regulations of the profession.

Our country cousins no longer walk our streets and gaze with silent admiration at the store show-windows. They have quarantined themselves against Memphis.

Several steamers passed up the river yesterday, and ignored Memphis altogether, except to whistle for coal, which was furnished from a barge towed by a steam-tug.

The fever is increasing and spreading, especially among the colored people, [illegible] whom it promises to become epidemic should they continue to reside in or adjacent to the infected districts.

Many of our country exchanges come to us in a half-sheet form, the result of the removal of the Southern publishing house to Atlanta, Ga. We trust in future they will adhere to the principle of home-work in preference to the "penny-wise and pound-foolish system."

ST. LOUIS SANITARY NOTES.

Board of Health.

One more patient was sent to Quarantine yesterday, viz., a Mrs. Boland, residing near the corner of Fifteenth and Clark avenue. Mrs. Boland arrived from Memphis with her two children about three weeks ago. She became suddenly ill with fever yesterday, and Drs. Robinson and Porter thought the case so suspicious that they had the patient conveyed to the Quarantine Hospital.

The following is the daily bulletin from Quarantine:

QUARANTINE, August 11, 1879.

No. of patients last report	4
No. admitted	1
No. discharged	0
No. died	0
No. yellow fever	1
Convalescent from yellow fever	2
Malarial and other fevers	2

CHAS. W. FRANCIS, H. C.

Three steamers have arrived at Quarantine Station since yesterday afternoon. Dr. Outley, the physician in charge, telegraphed as follows:

"Steamer Polar Star and barges, from Hickman, Ky., arrived at 9:05 p. m. No sick; had health certificate from Board of Health at Hickman. No passengers; obtained certificate from captain of boat."

Health Commissioner Francis allowed the Polar Star to come up to the city.

Dr. Outley sent the following telegram respecting the Future City, which also arrived last night:

"The Future City, from New Orleans, is here. No passengers, no sick. One barge loaded with soda ash used by tanners. Two empty barges. The barge has a Government seal on it. Allowed to go."

This morning the steamer John L. Rhoads arrived. Mr. Francis received the following dispatch respecting her:

"Steamer John L. Rhoads, from Pittsburg, has eleven passengers. No sick during this trip. Has a cargo of woodware, bales of sheeting, glass, carboys of nitric and sulphuric acid and iron ties. Didn't stop at Cairo, in good sanitary condition."

Dr. Outley was telegraphed to let her come up.

No suspicious cases of fever were reported this morning.

Mayor's Office.

Mayor Overstolz to-day received the following curious letter from London. It would appear from its contents that the Londoners think the yellow fever is decimating the Future Great.

THE SANITAS COMPANY, LIMITED,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.,
28th July, 1879.

The Mayor, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—We have read with deep regret the recent telegrams from your town expressing the fearful fatality from yellow fever, which is rapidly spreading there, and with the mere desire of doing our best to mitigate such fearful and distressing ravages, we bring before your attention our manufactures, which are calculated to be better than anything else known to science, both to prevent and cure the plague from which the population of your town is now suffering. Our manufactures consist of the very products (only they are made artificially) to the generation of which in nature encalyptus pine forests owe their hygienic value; in fact, our process of manufacture is one in perfect imitation of that which occurs naturally. Both the process and the sanitary value of the products are fully treated of in the books which accompany this letter, and if you approve of it and will telegraph to that effect we shall be most willing to send out any quantity at cost price if you will pay all the expenses of transmission.

We have the honor to be, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,
THE SANITAS CO., LTD.

Health certificates are still issued to southern bound travelers by rail.

Burial Permits.

The following burial permits were issued by the Board of Health to-day:

Mary Bailey, eight months, St. Louis, 1216 N. Seventh street; diarrhœa.
Melville A. Kuehne, thirty years, Maryland, Poor-house; acute Bright's disease.
David Arthur Collins, three years, St. Louis, 3211 N. Thirteenth street; acute meningitis.
Infant of John Ashbrook, 1422 Garrison avenue; premature birth.
Adolph August Kraft, forty-two years, Germany, 1308 N. Eleventh street; typhus.
Mary Kunk, eleven months, St. Louis, 1124 S. Seventh street; cholera infantum.
Blanche Rude, 11 months, St. Louis, 522 S. High street; entero-colitis.
Mattie Mitchell, twenty-three years, United States, Female Hospital; phthisis pulmonalis.
Sarah Fallon, 40 years, Ireland, alley Sixth and Seventh, Biddle and O'Fallon; phthisis pulmonalis.
Joseph Muller, 69 years, Germany, 922 Buchanan street; malaria.
Anna Marie Wiese, 46 years, Russia, 718 Biddle; phthisis pulmonalis.
Frank Peter, 1 year, St. Louis, 1601 Mullanphy; enteritis.
Wm. Mosier, 11 days, St. Louis, 1504 Lynn avenue; spasms.
Annie Burke, 1 year, St Louis, 2419 Menard; whooping-cough.
August Gatzke, 4 days, St. Louis, 1906 Benton street; tismus nascentium.
Leo Benedict Haden, 1 year, St. Louis, 1329 Biddle; gastro enteritis.
Mary Frances Godfrey, 10 months, St. Louis, 1454 Collins street; congestion of brain.
Infant of Fred Yetz, 1606 Cass avenue; congestion of brain.
Oswald Eisenbach, sixty years, Austria, 1221 Pestalozzi street; typhoid fever.
William Smith, sixty years, Baltimore, Keokuk and Jefferson; debility.

Local Weather Report.

SIGNAL OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., August 11.

Time.	Ther.	Wind. Direction.	Weather.
7 a. m.	66	S.	Fair.
11:07 a. m.	79	S.	Fair.
2 p. m.	82	S.	Fair.
3 p. m.	..	....	.....

M. H. PERRY.
Private in Charge, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 6:42 a.m., August 11.

STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Rainfall in last 24 hours.	Weather.
Boise City	30.08	67	SE	....	Fair.
Cairo	30.13	69	....	....	Clear.
Chicago	29.96	69	SW	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.12	63	SE	....	Clear.
Davenport	29.92	67	N	....	Fair.
Denver	30.09	57	S	....	Fair.
Des Moines	29.82	54	....	....	Clear.
Dodge City	29.67	60	NW	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.06	67	N	....	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.05	57	....	....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.88	61	NW	....	Clear.
La Crosse	29.86	57	S	....	Foggy.
Leavenworth	29.91	59	NE	....	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.10	59	NE	....	Clear.
Memphis	30.12	65	SW	....	Clear.
Nashville	30.14	64	....	....	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.04	81	ENE	....	Hazy.
Omaha	29.76	72	NW	....	Clear.
Pioche, Nev	....	66	N	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.09	62	SW	....	Clear.
Sacramento, Cal	29.82	55	S	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	30.00	74	SE	....	Clear.
San Francisco	29.89	52	NW	.03	Clear.
Shreveport	30.09	69	N	....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.04	61	....	....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.75	57	W	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.11	72	W	....	Clear.
Virginia City	29.89	61	N	....	Clear.
Winnemucca Nev	....	....	....	....	Foggy.
Yankton	....	....	....	....	Foggy.
Springfield, Ill	30.00	69	N	....	Clear.

THE CLERKS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

A Row Over the Position of Deputy Clerk—Baier's Confirmation to be Approved.

There is a little hubbub in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals. On the death of Josiah Thornburgh, Mr. Joseph J. Baier, the Chief Deputy, was promoted by the Judges of the appellate court to the position made vacant by the demise of Mr. Thornburgh, in preference to some score of outside candidates for the clerkship. This was construed as civil service reform and the correct thing for the Judges to do inasmuch as they rewarded merit and service. Of course it was thought that Mr. Baier, having received his appointment in the regular way of promotion, would carry out the example set him by the Judges. Therefore Mr. W. H. Gray, an efficient and popular clerk with the bar, and next in rank to Mr. Baier, it was anticipated, would be promoted to the chief clerkship. But Mr. Baier, having obtained his position as clerk, seems to have gone back upon the good precedent set by the Judges. He intends, it is said, to bring in an outsider and give him the position of Chief Clerk. This of course has occasioned an amount of kicking amongst the other clerks, and especially among the friends of Mr. Gray, who claim that he is entitled to the position, and that the Judges expected Mr. Baier would follow out the rule of promotion, as they had done in his case. How the matter will end it is not known, but unless Mr. Baier reconsiders his determination it is said that a strong fight will be made against him when his name comes up for confirmation at the October term.

Strike at a Colliery.

By Western Associated Press.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 11.—The strike of drivers and runners of the Enterprise Colliery has stopped the mining there.

POPPING A PASHA

Bloody Ending of a Grudge in Egypt.

The Confidential Agent of the Khedive Slain in the Street,

An American Broker Committing the Cowardly Crime.

Fatal Ravages of Cholera Among Europeans in India.

Safe Arrival of Mackenzie's Expedition in Africa.

An English Surveying Party Halted by Bulgarians—Foreign News.

Egypt.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—A correspondent at Alexandria says the Khedive has reduced the civil list to £80,000.

SHOT BY AN AMERICAN.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

ALEXANDRIA, August 11.—One Mirzam, a broker and naturalized American, recently attacked Dahan Pasha, confidential agent of the Khedive, near the Bourse, in consequence of a grudge. Mirzam struck Dahan Pasha with a cane. The latter rallied, and Mirzam then

SHOT HIM DEAD.

Mirzam surrendered himself to the authorities, and is now in prison. The United States authorities at Washington telegraphed to Alexandria that the prisoner must be

KEPT IN CUSTODY,

and if the Acting-Consul-General of the United States can not try him, he must be confined until the Consul-General shall return from his four-months' furlough.

England.

AMERICAN BONDS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—The Times says: It is understood that large amounts of United States funded bonds are freely taken up here on American account and shipped to New York.

DAMAGES BY OVERFLOW.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—Much damage to crops in Lancashire and Chesnire has been caused by the overflow of the Mersey. The disaster involved some loss of life.

THE CODE CONGRESS OPENED.

LONDON, August 11.—The sessions of the International Code Congress were opened today. The Lord Mayor of London cordially welcomed the delegates. Sir Robert Joseph Phillmore, the distinguished writer on international law, delivered the inaugural address.

Germany.

WILL RESIGN.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—The Post's Berlin correspondent says: It is reported that the Prussian Minister of Justice will resign when the new judicial laws come in force.

COINAGE.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—Special dispatches are very contradictory as to Germany's intentions relative to the coinage question. One says it is understood the government is making careful inquiry into certain facts in view of the coming of a decision as to the proposed reintroduction of the bimetallic standard.

France.

THE CONCORDAT'S CHAMPION.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—It is understood Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is hostile to the radical proposal for the abrogation of the concordat. He stated in conversation yesterday that the concordat should be improved, not destroyed.

Turkey.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—A correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says the British fleet has left Mitylene for the Archipelago.

ATTACKED BY BULGARIANS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11.—English officers surveying the frontier between Macedonia and Bulgaria were fired upon by a band of Bulgarians, but none were hurt. The Governor of Salonica has ordered that the escort of officers be strengthened.

Africa.

MACKENZIE'S EXPEDITION.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—Donald Mackenzie's West African expedition for the formation of a trading station at Cape Juby arrived there June 27th and was well received by the natives.

India.

CHOLERA.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

CALCUTTA, August 11.—Up to the 6th of August there have been seventy-five cases of cholera among Europeans at Candahar sixty being fatal.

Roumania.

JEWISH RIGHTS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

BERLIN, August 11.—It has been suggested that if Roumania agrees unreservedly to accept the principle of equal rights for Jews some allowance should be made in respect to its application. Germany among the other powers appears willing to grant this concession.

The Dominion.

PREMIUM OF GREENBACKS.

By Western Associated Press.

TORONTO, August 11.—A premium asked by the brokers on greenbacks is simply to cover expenses. One-quarter of one per cent is charged by the broker either in buying or selling greenbacks.

Brazil.

REVOLT AT PARA.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—A telegram from Para, Brazil, dated the 21st of July, states that fourteen thousand distressed inhabitants revolted in consequence of the stoppage of relief supplies, and there was much alarm in Para, as it was feared the town might be sacked. The militia has been called out.

Austria.

THE DANUBE FLOTILLA.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—A Standard Vienna dispatch reports that the Danube flotilla, which ought to have gone to Odessa, is still at Rustchuk.

ANDRASSY.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—The Pesther Lloyd says it has not the slightest doubt the absence on furlough of Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, is the precursor of his definitive retirement from public service. Occupants of his palace at Buda have received notice to quit, so that it may be prepared for the Premier's return for the winter.

CRIME.

Unknown to the Jury.

By Western Associated Press.

TIPTON, MO., August 11.—The jury in the case of Louis Wyrick, colored, who was shot and killed Saturday night at the negro dance at California, Mo., rendered a verdict this morning that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot, the pistol being in the hands of some one unknown to the jury.

THE GREAT WEEK.

Interest in the Exercises at Chautauqua Increasing.

By Western Associated Press.

CHAUTAUQUA, August 11.—This is the great week of the assembly. The weather is delightful and the general health is perfect. Incoming trains and steamboats swarm with people.

To-day Rev. Dr. Fowler lectured on the holy spirit.

Rev. B. T. Vincent held an intermediate normal class.

Vincent and Beard conducted the children's hour exercises.

Major Cole held a devotional conference.

Prof. J. W. Churchill gave a lecture, with readings, to a monster audience.

MONDAY'S MISDEMEANORS.

A Day's Record of Petty Offenses in St. Louis.

Cases of Interest in the Criminal and Police Courts.

Campbell Caged.

David Campbell and Ann Campbell were arraigned before Judge Cady this morning on a charge of petit larceny. On the examination the latter was discharged, the former adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Work-house, on the 6th inst. Campbell went to the residence of Johanna Fitzpatrick on Collins street, and stole two blankets of the value of ten dollars.

The Hunter Case.

A further continuance until August 22nd was granted in the case of Scott Hunter, charged with the murder of Eugene Blancke near the Three Mile House, on the Natural Bridge road, on the 11th of last month, in the three C's court to-day. Hunter was not ready for a preliminary examination and obtained a continuance on the ground of absent witnesses.

For Want of Prosecution.

The case of Mary Tinsel, charged with murder in the first degree, was dismissed for want of prosecution by Judge Cady to-day. Mary Tinsel was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Joseph Fisher, also colored, in Glabber alley on the night of the first of last June. The charge could not be substantiated; hence her discharge.

A Dishonest Employe.

Albert Meyer has been arrested on a warrant of embezzlement preferred by Richard Daly. The plaintiff alleges that on the 5th of last month the defendant, while in his employ as agent and collector, embezzled the sum of $34. The case will have a hearing on the 13th inst.

A Petty Theft.

George Zeller, a bookseller at No. 18 South Fourth street, has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Frank Martin on a charge of petit larceny. Martin's crime consists of having stolen several books of the value of $2 on last Saturday.

For Mayhem.

George King pleaded guilty to a charge of mayhem by consent before Judge Cady to-day, and was fined $10 and costs. King's offense consists in getting into an altercation with Jacob Pioch in Cerre street, on the 26th of last month, during which he bit the latter severely on the chin.

Discharged.

Thomas Whalen was discharged from the Court of Criminal Correction this morning on examination of a charge of grand larceny. Whalen was charged by Timothy Moraghan with stealing a gold watch and chain of the value of $200, on the 3d of last month.

Rynn Released.

On an examination before Judge Cady this morning, James Rynn was adjudged not guilty of a charge of petit larceny, and discharged. Rynn was charged by E. B. Meissner with having stolen a dog from him a fortnight ago.

First District Police Court.

J. B. R. Gravier was fined $500 by default in a charge of gambling and conducting a gambling house.

Maggie Logan, a wicked woman, for trespassing on the premises of Joseph Sporen, was fined $50 and costs.

Mollie Jones and Willie Gorman were each fined $10 and costs for disturbing the peace of yesterday by their boisterous conduct.

Blanche Schumacker and John Smith, both drunk and happy on the streets, were arraigned and taxed $8 each.

Court of Criminal Correction.

Thomas Whelan, grand larceny; defendant discharged.

David Campbell, petit larceny; sent to Workhouse for three months.

Ida Sullman, assault and battery; fined $1 and costs.

George King, mayhem; fined $10 and costs.

Mary Tinsel, murder; dismissed for want of prosecution.

James Rynn, petit larceny; defendant discharged.

Edward Nahlick, malicious trespass; nolle-prosequied by death.

TORONTO'S TRIUMPH.

The Championship at Lachine Won by a Crew from that City.

Federmeyer Starts on His Wheelbarrow Race—Saratoga Sport.

The Lachine Regatta.

By Western Associated Press.

MONTREAL, August 11.—The Lachine regatta four-oared race for the amateur championship of the Dominion and challenge cup was won by the Argonauts of Toronto. The distance was three miles; time, twenty minutes. The crews were from Lachine, Peterboro and Toronto.

Races at Saratoga.

By Western Associated Press.

SARATOGA, August 11.—In the races to-day, George McCullough won the mile dash; Rhadamanthus second, Belle third. Time, 1:45¾.

The winner sold for $25 in the pool of $580.

The mile and five eighths dash was won by Governor Hampton; Bonnie Wood second, Clemmie third. Time 2:53¾.

Lady Dorey won the selling race; Egypt second, Jackscrew third. Time, 1:16¾.

Egypt was the favorite.

Gabriel won the mile and furlong dash; Corlia, second; Bowstring, third. Time 1:58¾.

Novel Sport.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 11.—S. P. Federmeyer, who began the attempt to trundle a wheelbarrow 450 miles or more in six days at the Rink, at 12:17 this morning, at noon to-day had made fifty-five miles.

Legal Notes.

Three suits were filed to-day in the Circuit Clerk's office.

Horace B. Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Horace Z. Fairchild, William S. Dunn, Dexter N. Fo[illegible] Daniel Robinson and John P. Claflin bring attachment suit against Sigismund L[illegible] amount sworn to $3310 31.

Mrs. E. Huntley vs. Robert L. Henry; from Justice of the Peace.

Michael Keneely vs. Patrick Mackin, Mackin, Francis L. Haydell, M. B[illegible] and W. J. Howard.

Letters of administration were granted to Richard F. Koster, on the estate of Willi[illegible] Loebe, valued at $900.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

The Killing of Sullivan in East St. Louis Yesterday.

Condition of the Wounded Policeman.

Coroner's Inquest Over the Body of the Dead Man To-Day.

It appears that East St. Louis will never get rid of the old quarrels that have so long made the place a mortal terror to the peaceable citizens who happen to live there. Yesterday something before 11 o'clock two men, one a policeman named William Wallace, and the other a notorious rough named Jack Sullivan, met on St. Clair avenue in front of a saloon and began to shoot at each other. Sullivan, from all accounts, shot first, and made an unprovoked assault. Wallace responded and soon brought Sullivan down, sending a bullet through his left breast, which laid him out in thirty minutes, but not until after he had got a ball through both thighs. A great crowd gathered, but there was nothing more than talk indulged in. The body of Sullivan was soon removed to his own house to be greeted by the tears and sobs of a wife and two children, while Wallace managed to get to his home, where he soon had all the attention that care could bestow. The two men were old enemies. Sullivan had been a Bowmanite and Wallace a Wilder man. They not only belonged to opposing factions, but there had been a hostile meeting between them in April, 1878, at a city election. Sullivan had often said he would get even with Wallace, and the police of East St. Louis have long expected to have a fatal affray with him some day. He was out on a protracted spree Saturday night, and had not been to bed when he met Wallace Sunday morning. He was full of the dying liquor, tired, and in that irritable condition that comes from the last hours of a debauch. When he saw Wallace it was the signal for the return of old hates, and in a moment the fatal weapon was whipped out and at its deadly work. But the wary policeman was too much for him, and beat him at his own desperate game.

Coroner Bader, of Belleville, was summoned immediately after the killing, but did not get to the ground until nearly dark last evening; so nothing was done. This morning at ten o'clock the coroner and Dr. Jennings made a

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION

in the presence of a jury. On the arrival of the jury Mrs. Sullivan, the wife of deceased, and other relatives were in the room, but they willingly withdrew at the request of the Coroner, and remained outside until the examination was over. It was discovered that the bullet had entered the breast, about an inch and a half below and to the left of the left nipple, plowing its way between the fifth and sixth rib and lodging in the top of the left lung. The bullet was found to have passed through the chest into the back near the spine, and turning the body over it was found near the skin.

The Scene of the Tragedy.

A rapid drive was taken from Sullivan's house down by the stock yards to Pat Fitzpatrick's saloon in front of the Beef Canning Company's fine new brick building. The saloon is a bare little room, with a woman behind the bar who knew nothing whatever about the affair.

In the door-post one of the bullet marks was found, which had gone through the plank passed into the saloon. Another shot went through the window, and entered the ceiling. It being impossible to find a body at the saloon who could dictate the positions of the men when the fatal shot was fired, the Coroner and jury returned to the Court-house, where the inquest was held.

The Inquest.

The jury empanneled by Coroner Bader consisted of Messrs Isaac Newton, foreman, John O. Butler, Joseph Druggon, Adam Da[illegible] Patrick Fitz Maurice, Ferdinand Ze[illegible] were called together at 11:30 in the house, when they were [illegible] a recess until 1 o'clock, at which time the testimony will be [illegible] and the case thoroughly sifted.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt [illegible] of the citizens at the rapidity [illegible] Joe Druggon has been a Deputy Marshal, Pat Fitzmaurice is a servant of the present government. John O. Butler is candidate for Treasurer, and now furnishes bonds[illegible] to the present powers that be. Ferdinand Zeppe is a man [illegible] to hold a large amount of the Widerite scrip. All four of these gentlemen are denounced as being Widerites of the strongest stripe. Adam Bauchens, on the other hand, is denounced as the most pestilent Bowmanite that could be found anywhere. Isaac Noyon is said to be such a vindictive partisan of Bowman that he will not even speak to a man whom he suspects of belonging to the other party. The Widerites also claim that Fitzmaurice leans toward Bowman, and as to John O. Butler, he is known to be entirely a Wilder and Joyce. This question of local politics permeates every issue that comes before the people of East St. Louis, and charges of the utmost unfairness and prejudice are readily bandied from one partisan to another. One delegate of the Bowmanites took the Coroner to one side, after the discharge of the jury till 1 o'clock, and told him that the selection of the jury was one of the most atrocious acts which has yet marked the career of the Widerite party. Coroner Bader informed the gentleman that at the next instance of the kind in East St. Louis he would call on the aforesaid young gentleman to select the jury for him.

When the jury were called together at 1:40 p. m.,

DR. O. R. WINTON

was called to the stand. He testified as follows:

I am a practicing physician, and reside in East St. Louis. I was called to make a post-mortem examination on Jack Sullivan, who died August 11, 1879. Deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound, which entered the left side between the fifth and sixth ribs, fracturing the sixth rib and ranging downward, passing through the apex of the left lung, through the spleen and left kidney, severing the splenic artery, the ball lodging in the eighth dorsal vertebra.

Deceased came to his death by internal hemorrhage caused by a gun-shot wound.

Before the testimony of any witness was heard, it was, moved by Mr. Norton, and seconded by another juryman, that the witnesses be made to go into another room while the examination was being held.

THE WITNESSES

summoned to give their testimony in the case, and whose names are: Dr. Winton, Andy Corrigan, Wm. Moran, A. W. Leon, P. Fitzpatrick, J. Pickett, D. Healy, H. Wilkinson, J. Brown, Mike Quinn, were, after the motion was put by the Coroner and carried unanimously, removed to another department.

ANDREW CORRIGAN

was called. "I am forty-three year old, and one of the superintendents of the Beef Canning Company. Reside at 207 South Fourteenth street, St. Louis. [illegible] Allow me to ask you a question. Do you want me to [illegible] as to the cause [illegible] provoke him? If so I know nothing. If you want me to tell of my own difficulty with Sullivan, I did not. Know either of the parties. Yesterday morning about two o'clock I was called on, hearing that Sullivan was interfering with the w[illegible]. I saw in and to[illegible] Sullivan on the shoulder, saying, 'My friend, if you want to see the work you will [illegible] to the other end of the room.' He [illegible] like to see any [illegible] but me[illegible] by his catching me by the [illegible] on five or six times but could [illegible] the forehead, we were separated. [illegible] to have him arrested.

After getting him outside [illegible] here and I'll put a [illegible] I told him I was [illegible] but that I would be [illegible] never saw him again [illegible]

This testimony [illegible] state of mind of [illegible] the day.

While Sullivan [illegible] attempted [illegible] and another [illegible] not to [illegible]

The [illegible] up a [illegible] me[illegible]

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE POST, Estab. 1878; THE DISPATCH, " 1852; THE STAR, " 1878; } THREE PAPERS United in One.

Only Evening Journal in St. Louis.

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN A. DILLON and JOSEPH PULITZER.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

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INDICATIONS.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.—For Lake Region, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, during the rest of Monday warmer, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and local rains in first named district. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys warmer, southerly winds shifting to cooler west and northwest, falling, followed by rising barometer and partly cloudy weather. Rivers will remain nearly stationary.

NOTICE.

We advertise free situations wanted; and "wants" help, miscellaneous, for rent, for sale, lost and found, if the advertisements do not exceed five lines, and are not of a business character.

Persons who cannot obtain the Post-Dispatch at News Agencies, on Railway Trains, Steamboats and other places where usually sold, will confer a favor by reporting the facts to us, giving dates and particulars.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Post-Dispatch mailed to them, postpaid, on leaving their subscriptions for the same at our counting-room. The address of paper may be changed at any time.

Commencing about the first of September t, the WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH *will be an page paper, larger and better in quantity ality than any other weekly published Louis.*

seems to be a great deal of circus ighborhood at present.

Times-Journal does not stop lying us, we will step over and buy the ern out.

We are never without a newspaper now. We have the *Times-Journal* lying about us all the time.

hanging murderers in Texas eading their biographies, one is fact that they were nearly all bis or Ohio.

one th that the Republican ain credit for. It undoubtedly did establish the Weather Bureau, which has recently furnished us with a most delightful article of weather.

ALEXANDER DELMAR, a statistician whose observations are accredited by the modest manner in which he puts them, estimates that famine-stricken Europe will call on the United States for 150,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and that we will be ready to answer. At a dollar a bushel wheat will be at the head of our exports, and what with other cereals, cotton, tobacco, hemp, live stock, dressed meats, butter, cheese, eggs, calicoes and ironmongery, we will have money to lend to the bloated despotisms

THE identity of interest between the Republican party and the laboring men is beautifully illustrated in Rhode Island, where the Republican party rules triumphant, and where the laboring man is free to vote as he pleases—provided he owns real estate assessed at $134. The heart of Rhode Island bleeds for the poor African, who believes that the Revolution established the coherent equality of man with man, but the poor Rhode Islander who wants to vote discovers a wide difference between theory and practice.

AT the recent Turners' festival in Philadelphia, the first prize for "throwing the javelin, with accompanying high leap," was won by Mr. Tiedemann, of this city, who went to the festival as a correspondent of the *Westliche Post*. We have never seen this beautiful and complicated gymnastic feat performed, but there was an eminent fitness in having the prize won by a correspondent of Carl Schurz's paper. In politics Carl has frequently been known to hurl the javelin with an accompanying high leap, and to turn a double somersault at the same time.

in a tea-pot has been started f four cadets from West and, to judge by the r reinstatement, one the welfare of the nded on the presicionable boys. ery simple. hazing. posing of

to the imputation of standing towards him as Jeff Davis did—in the attitude of a rebel. Has it come to that?—[Chicago Tribune.

Yes; it came to that a long time ago. Ever since the impeachment trial, any Republican who dared to say that his soul was his own has been promptly "fired out" by the stalwarts. Schurz tried it and Bristow tried it and Hayes tried it—aye, and even the Chicago *Tribune*, but each and every one of them had to sneak back, under the cut of the party lash, don the party collar and swear they liked it. What's the use, anyhow, in objecting to Grant after you have swallowed Hayes?

THE charitable people who subscribed so liberally to the fund for the benefit of "poor Mrs. Printz" were probably more surprised than pleased to learn on Saturday that the object of their charity was the possessor of at least $4,000 in cash without taking count of any other resources. At the time when the whole police force was engaged in the uncongenial occupation of ticket-peddling, while sundry prominent citizens were getting gratuitous advertisement for their philanthropy in the matter, Mrs. Printz was really the possessor of $4,000 of well-secured insurance, and her conduct in allowing herself to be represented as destitute and an object of charity was simply a fraud. We may add that while there seems to be no reason to doubt her statement that she had received the $4,000, there is good reason for doubting the statement that $1,000 went to pay her husband's debts. It is to be hoped that the next time public sympathy is appealed to by the busy-bodies, who invariably constitute themselves committees for such purposes, the public will have some better assurance that they are relieving real necessity, and that their charity is well bestowed.

RHODE ISLAND used to be considered the smallest State in the Union, but New Hampshire has recently reduced itself to a smallness which makes Little Rhody look colossal. Last year a speculator named Hume, of unsavory memory in St. Louis, who had been buying up repudiated bonds as waste paper, tried to get the State of New York to get his bonds redeemed at par, by passing a law authorizing the State to sue in Federal Courts. Of course a Republican Legislature passed the bill, and of course the Democratic Governor vetoed it. Thereupon Hume packed his carpet-bag and hied him away to the granite hills of New Hampshire, where a complacent Legislature passed his little bill for him. Now all that Hume has to do is to buy Tennessee bonds and assign them to a New Hampshire dummy, whereupon the State of New Hampshire will proceed to sue the State of Tennessee. The State does all the work and the speculator gets all the profit, if there is any. This is the only case we know of where a sovereign Commonwealth has ever deliberately subordinated itself to the avowed schemes of a disreputable speculator, and to our mind it is several degrees more rascally than the repudiation which it was designed to correct.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

New York Star (Dem.): Mr. Tilden enjoys some advantage as a railroad man. His bar'ls are shipped to all parts of the Union free of expense.

Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.): When Gen. Ewing begins cramming statistics for a campaign speech, he avoids as he would a pestilence those figures which show that American workmen get twice as much for their labor as those of France or England.

Wilmington (N. C.) Star: The New York Democrats want Judge Sanford E. Church for the Presidency if Uncle Sammy Tilden cannot come to time. We doubt if the Southern Democrats can be induced to join that Church.

Cincinnati Times (Rep.): Wanted—Two gentlemen of elegant leisure, a certain income of $40,000 and accustomed to give good dinners. To such men employment will be given for two or three years in London and St. Petersburg. Address the White House.

Cleveland Herald (Rep.): If entirely agreeable to the best citizens of Yazoo county, Miss., we would respectfully suggest that they drop the letter z from the name of their county and substitute for it an h. "Yahoo county, Mississippiash," would look beautiful in print, and then it would so sort of cover the situation, as it were.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.): Secretary Sherman's friends in Washington profess to be well pleased with the Presidential prospects, but the fly in their cup of happiness is Senator Conkling's indifference toward, it not positive dislike of Sherman. New York is essential to the success of the Republican candidate, and Sherman's friends fear he could not carry New York without Conkling's aid. Mr. Sherman should invite Senator Conkling to dinner.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.): The Stalwarts ought to be happy now. They have got an Oxoiona States of their own. With this difference the Iowa editor writes with considerable pith and meaning. There is not a sensible man in the land but knows that secession is the deadest of dead issues, and not one but knows that the programme of the Iowa fellow, with some modifications, is the real issue before the country. No intelligent person doubts that the plans of the Republican conspirators are in the direction of obliterating State lines.

Boston Herald (Ind.): No Democrat, who is a Democrat, and knows why he is a Democrat, can be a "Greenbacker." Greenbackism means centralization, the extension of the power of the National Government, the utmost departure from Democratic philosophy of Government. The Democrat says to the Government: "Hands off!" The Greenbacker and his mongrel crew say: "Take care of us; furnish us with employment; provide us with a currency; put us in leading strings; if necessary, surround us with Federal bayonets." When a person who calls himself a Democrat joins that crowd, he simply shows that he is not a Democrat or he doesn't know what he is doing.

New York Times (Rep.): We are just as persistent in that resolution as the South is in its plainly manifested purpose to atone for its defects then by its machinations now, and the North will never be less resolute or less keenly sensitive to any movement to rob it of its prize until the people forget the blood that was shed, the money that was spent and the misery that was caused by that war against Southern treason. They will go into the campaign for the Presidency with a full comprehension that Democratic success will be distinctly a Southern triumph which will place the highest interests of this nation once more in serious jeopardy; and if there shall be anything like fair play at the polls, there is not any doubt at all what the verdict of the people will be upon the issues presented to them by the Confederate brigadiers.

Columbus (Ohio) Journal (Rep.): There is nobody in this world so dreary and uninteresting as the helpless demagogue who goes about calling the second-hand old clothes of a defunct regime. Mr. Ewing, going up and down the land with his rag baby, giving us weary-tongues to show that resumption can be a success when resumption has been for the best half of the whole year past, ought to know that a bigger bore to the average voter than a lightning-rod man. We cannot show him the door or set the dogs on him, because he bears a name we venerate. We cannot feed him on fresher cold potatoes than he carries with him, like a tramp. We can only say to him, for Heaven's sake, go wash and shave yourself, freshen up a little, so that the very air shall not be filled with stale last year's odors as you pass by.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A Silver Maniac.

ST. LOUIS, August 11, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I have a neighbor who has an excellent farm, but it is encumbered, and it is a struggle with him to meet his payments and the heavy load of interest that weighs him down. This neighbor has a singular passion for hoarding silver coin. Instead of paying his debts, his energies are directed to buying more of the metal and enlarging his piles. He has already filled every place in which he can safely keep it to overflowing. He has no use for it. It yields him nothing. It is taken unwillingly in payment of any debt. And yet he borrowed money even to increase his stores. In the mean time his interest amount grows larger and larger and has to be met by more borrowing. When I remonstrate with this man, and endeavor to show him how unprofitable and ruinous his course is, he replies that he does just what our Government is doing, and that it cannot be wrong to follow so many great men. Can anything be done, Mr. Editor, to save from total ruin this deluded but well meaning man? E. F.

A Word for the Police.

ST. LOUIS, August 9, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

An editorial squib in to-day's G.-D. says; "Evidently our police force needs reorganization. Men who will use their legs more and their pistols less are wanted." Let us suppose the present police force discontinued and a battalion of racers substituted. Not one in ten of them would be able to handle the average criminal after he had run him down, for the swift of foot are seldom endowed with broad shoulders and strong arms. The muscular ruffian would find St. Louis the best field in the world for the exercise of his varied talents, and the G.-D. could publish more criminal items here than its Eastern rival, the Police Gazette, can pick up in New York.

Will you allow me to ask why none of the accounts of the shooting of Gardner mentioned the reason of his arrest? Why was not the fact stated that it was of so atrocious and revolting a nature as to be unfit for publication? I say whenever such monsters resist an officer of the law they should be summarily shot down whether they run or not.

Very respectfully, JOE CLARKE.

MORNING NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.

Two thousand lives lost by the burning of Serajevo.

Cholera still raging among the inhabitants and troops in Candahar, India.

The Municipality of France have voted a fund in aid of the unemployed community.

England asserts her authority in Egypt by declaring that Ismail Pasha shall not reside there.

The Ottoman Commission, with a firman of investiture of the Prince of Bulgaria, arrive at Sophia.

The miners of Silverdale and North Staffordshire, England, have struck against a reduction of wages.

Harvest prospects in France are pronounced considerably unproved, owing to a season of warm weather.

Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, will take up his residence at Naples by invitation of the Italian Government.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

John Ballick kicked to death by a vicious horse at Lucas, O.

An unknown floater found in the Missouri River at Missouri City.

United States Marshals arrest two counterfeiters in Laclede county.

Joseph Canada thrown from a horse and instantly killed at Cedarville, O.

Jacob Scipe, a drunken teamster, beats his wife beyond recognition at Lucerne, Ind.

A. C. Carver, an attorney, shoots Wm. Cox fatally in self-defense at Alexandria, Ind.

Edward Kimble, a thirteen-year-old lad, killed by a freight train at Jacksonville, Ill.

Officer Wiedie shoots a prisoner through the head at Indianapolis, who endeavored to resist arrest.

Sam Wyrick shot to death by a colored man by the name of Maupin, at a negro picnic near California, Mo.

William Vance Harrison, a dishonest Philadelphia lawyer, defrauds his clients to the extent of $15,000 and decamps.

Mrs. Caroline Florenz, a deserted woman, who attempted to commit suicide at Cincinnati on the 14th of June, dies of her injuries.

FIRES.

The palatial mansion of S. N. Field destroyed by fire at Columbus, O.

Richard Hocking's residence burned at a loss of $5,000, at Jacksonville, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirty-six new cases of yellow fever and five deaths at Memphis.

The Society for the Promotion of Marriage hold their second annual convention at Cincinnati.

Returns from the Kentucky election show the State to have gone Democratic by 40,000 majority.

High-Priced Oarsmen.

[From the Spirit of the Times, August 9.]

Last spring Hanlan came to the Atlantic to row Hawdon for a bet of $1,000 a side, with no public money added, so that if beaten he lost $1,000, and if successful won only $1,000. A month afterward he rowed a race with Elliott for the championship, ostensibly for the same amount, but really he put up $200 of Elliott's money, so that if beaten he lost $1,000, and if a winner received but $800. The expenses of himself and trainers for this foreign jaunt amount more than $1,800, and his profits must have all been in bets made and won. Now he refuses to travel to Saratoga and row against Courtney for a purse of $3,000, with no stake, so that if beaten he loses nothing, and if successful, wins $3,000. He says $3,000 is too little, and puts his low-cash price at $6,000. These facts clearly prove two things: 1. In boat racing bets are worth more than stakes. 2. Hanlan does not think putting up $6,000 against Courtney as safe as against Hawdon and Elliott.

Consumption in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Some of the surplus attention bestowed on yellow fever might profitably be devoted to the consideration of the conditions which have caused the large increase in this city of mortality from consumption. Not many years ago this disease was comparatively rare in this latitude. The mild and equable climate was considered beneficial for persons with consumptive tendencies, and many came from colder latitudes to take refuge in New Orleans from the rigors of Northern winters. Last week's mortuary report records the death of 24 persons from consumption. At this rate the mortality would for the year be in excess of that from all fevers combined.

The Republicans and the Hebrews.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

The Republican papers are asserting that the Corbin who insulted the Hebrews is not the brother-in-law of Grant. They do not deny, however, that Grant is the author of the general order expelling the "Jews as a class" from a military department in the South during the war. Do they recollect how the Republican State Convention, held at Cincinnati, snubbed Lewis Seasongood because he was a Hebrew? Our "Uncle Dick" gave Jacob Rohrheimer, of this city, an appointment as trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, recognizing the fidelity and patriotism of the Hebrews. When did the Republicans do a thing of this kind?

The Latest Idiocy.

[From the Baltimore American.]

A young lady just returned from Brighton Beach says that the latest and cutest bit of elegant slang there and at other watering places is the expression, in answer to a question that is not familiar: "I really don't know, but I'll take half a day off and find out for you." It is something like "I'll ask my mamma, and let you know next Sunday afternoon," or the pat expression, "Ask me an easy one."

The Parasol Mania.

From a Cape May letter: Young lady to lady friend from the country, just arrived: "And how many parasols have you brought, my dear?" "One, to be sure." "Oh! that won't do at all. I've twenty, one for each costume. We'll look over your dresses in the morning and then send to the city. Indeed, my dear, it would be no use to stay here otherwise."

The Man of the Avalanche.

[From the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury.]

All but one of the Memphis Avalanche staff have left for healthier localities, and that paper is now gotten out by Major Fred. Nicholls, "The Old Man," who edited, set type and printed the paper all through last year's epidemic.

Some Shocking Predictions.

[From the Sentinel (Lamars, Ia.). Rep.]

When Jeff Davis sits in the American Senate, the editor of the Oxoiona States may go sleighriding in hell.

FARM MACHINERY.

What St. Louis Does in the Way of Manufacturing.

The Business Here in its Infancy.

Remarkable Prosperity During the Last Two Months,

And the Splendid Prospect for the Future.

It would naturally be expected that St. Louis afforded many facilities for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and that this would be a great center of distribution. But it is a remarkable fact that St. Louis has never taken her true position in this line of business. The manufacture of agricultural machinery in the United States is a leading industry of the country. The largest farms in the world are in the United States, and the best farmers in the world are those who pay their homage to the American flag. There have been more and better inventions of labor-saving farm machinery in this country than any other. This nation not only produced a Fulton to invent the steamboat, a Morse to invent the telegraph, but it gave a McCormick to invent the reaper and mower. The man who gave the last is probably as great a benefactor to the human race and to commerce as either of the other distinguished men. His name is almost as well known as theirs, and the machine he invented takes almost as prominent a part in the commerce of the world as the telegraph or the steamship.

But the reaper and mower is only one of the many labor-saving implements that have entered so largely into

THE REVOLUTION

that has taken place among the agricultural people of all civilized countries. And in all these changes and improvements America has led the way. Her manufactories of agricultural implements are the largest in the world, and their products take the prize medals of every world's fair. It was natural that the first manufactories should be established in the States where lived the inventors. The leading inventors lived in the Northern States, where agriculture was the main source of wealth. These States are New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. These are the great agricultural States of this country. In New York especially, farming has been carried to the highest point of excellence, and from there have come some of the leading inventors of agricultural machinery, and there too, at the present, are some of the greatest manufactories of the country. Others are located in Ohio, others in Indiana, some in Wisconsin, some in Illinois. Although Missouri is a great agricultural State, yet she has never taken precedence in the improvement and manufacture of farm machinery, simply because of a peculiar combination of circumstances. But

THE MANUFACTURING OF THE FUTURE

will not be controlled by the influences that have ruled in the past. The manufactories of the future will be built where there are the greatest number of manufactures. These the St. Louis has, in an eminent degree—in a more eminent degree than any other large city in the United States. This fact is just beginning to make itself apparent, and ten years will bring a mighty change in the amount of agricultural machinery made here. Superiority will assert itself in a city as well as in an individual. When Jay Gould was here last week he said to an intimate friend, "Look out for St. Louis." He knew what the future had in store.

St. Louis has every requisite for the manufacture of farm machinery. She has an abundance of coal, that costs only from 7½ to 8 cents a bushel delivered, which is cheaper than fuel can be obtained in any other city of the world. She has an abundance of water, and is the principal market in the United States for hard wood and poplar, which enter so largely into the making of agricultural machinery. The hard wood—the hickory, the oak, the ash, the poplar—that Chicago uses is shipped through the city of St. Louis. It all comes from the South—from Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Alabama. Of course it is cheaper to ship this material from Arkansas or Tennessee to St. Louis than it is to Chicago or any other city farther north. These advantages are bound to become known, and need only capital and enterprise to make them subservient to the city's prosperity.

Most of the farm machinery sold at this market is made at manufactories established elsewhere, but those manufactories

DESERVE ATTENTION,

for they are the nucleus of a vast industry that must spring up in the future. And the encouraging feature of the manufacture of farm machinery here is that it is a more prosperous and successful condition. At the present moment there is not a line of business in this city in which there is such a press and such an inequality between the demand and the ability to supply. The principal establishments here are the Whitman Agricultural Works and Kingsland, Ferguson & Co.'s works. These are large institutions, and have struggled through many adverse circumstances, but they are now about to reap the reward that comes to patient and well directed labor. The Whitman works do a general business, making corn-shellers of all sizes, hand and power, cider and wine mills, seed sowers, broad cast sowing machines, seed sowers, road scrapers, wheelbarrows, warehouse trucks, baggage trucks, corn cob mills and cotton machinery.

Kingsland, Ferguson & Co. make a specialty of threshing machines, cotton machinery and corn-shellers, in which they have a very extensive trade. The business of both these establishments has increased wonderfully of late.

The Whitman Agricultural Works report their July business to have been twice as large as that of July last year. They say their August business promises to be twice as good as that of August last year. In fact, they are overrun with orders, and could work from fifty to 100 more hands than they have if they had room. They will make extensive additions to their factory during the fall, after which they will be able to give employment to twice as many men as they now have.

This remarkable advance is attributable to the facts that St. Louis is coming into prominence as a manufacturing center, and that there is a general feeling of encouragement throughout the entire agricultural community. There was probably never such a crop in the West as there is this year. Farmers who believed they would have twenty bushels of wheat to the acre have found they had thirty and as high as forty-five bushels, and many who expected to get 75c a bushel have sold at 95c and $1. This is unexpected

GOOD FORTUNE,

and it has had the effect of inspiring the farmers of the country with a better feeling than they have enjoyed for many years. And then the country merchants are buying heavily. There is more confidence in the stability of affairs, and a belief prevails that the bottom has been reached, that all kinds of property will go no lower, but will rather increase, so that it will be safe to make purchases of heavy stocks in all lines. Not only do the manufacturers of agricultural implements speak most hopefully, but dealers and agents of large manufactories elsewhere say there has not been such a prospect for trade for ten years.

The effect has already been to advance prices somewhat, which is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the business, as in a decline of manufactured articles has there been a greater depression than in farm machinery. The prices that ruled in 1866 were almost fabulous as compared with those at the present time.

Besides the general impetus that is observable in the agricultural machinery interests of St. Louis is one feature of the trade that deserves especial mention. It is the fact that the very best machines here are now selling their goods east of the Mississippi River. The Whitman agricultural works are now selling their machines in the Northern and Eastern State. They have invaded Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and even New York. They have discovered that they can successfully compete with the great manufactories of those States, because of the simple fact that agricultural machinery can be manufactured cheaper in St. Louis than anywhere else.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of the Council—A Horse Thief Captured—Items.

The Council met at 10 o'clock this morning, all the members present, and Mayor Joyce in the chair.

The license report for July was read and accepted. The total amounted to $860 10.

J. W. Renshaw's bond of $5,000, signed by Mr. Renshaw, Timothy Canty, Sr., and Gus Horn, was read, and as a bond is not required for the office the bond was accepted.

The Mayor returned the resolution that the acting street superintendent be ordered to employ twenty men to do street labor with his veto. An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken, and five votes were cast to pass the resolution notwithstanding the veto.

The Mayor returned the ordinance dividing the city into two districts with his approval.

A petition from Wm. Whalen and Garrett Kelley, of the police station, for a raise of wages or cash for their script, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Several important subjects came up for consideration at this meeting.

Henry Meyers, who stole two mules and a wagon last Wednesday from Francis Parrady, a farmer residing four miles east of East St. Louis, was captured yesterday near Brighton, in St. Louis county. He had sold the wagon and was in the act of disposing of the mules when arrested. Meyers had been employed by Parrady and, last Wednesday morning, was sent to St. Louis to sell a load of apples. He did not return with the proceeds of the sale or the team. The account of the theft was published in the St. Louis papers and led to Meyers' arrest by some private individual. He had a hearing before 'Squire Graney this morning, and was put under $500 bonds to appear before the grand jury.

Samuel Harden and Jerry Hollaran assaulted a cripple yesterday and were arrested. They procured bail and a short time after their release again beat the old man. They were arrested again and bailed out. 'Squire Graney will hear the facts in the case to-day.

Several arrests for plain drunks were made by the police last night.

This morning M. M. Stevens sold at auction W. W. Beesley's furniture for a debt of $100.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

Explanation of Rumors Damaging to the Coopers' Strike.

Substantial Sympathy Being Daily Contributed to the Cause.

The striking coopers assembled at Vorwaerts' hall this morning in full force, a large number of workmen from other trades being present to encourage the continuance of the strike. This was not necessary, however, as the men know they have the sympathy of all the laboring classes of the city, and no better evidence of this fact can be obtained than a glance over the subscription books in the hands of the Treasurer. There are about one hundred and thirty coopers now on a strike, and the contributions received daily will average that many dollars. Assurances have been given by several Trades Unions that they will vote certain amounts weekly to the members engaged in the strike even should the latter determine to hold out six months longer.

IT WAS RUMORED

this morning that two or three of the strikers through whose influence several shops were compelled to sign the contract, had determined to go to work, having been offered wages fifty per cent higher than those demanded from the bosses. This was freely discussed by members in groups here and there, the most of them hooting at the idea of the main pillars, against whom they have been leaning with such confidence the past month, deserting them at a time when success was just within the grasp of all, and their valuable presence so much needed.

COFFEY AND FENTON,

the former the president of the meeting, were reported to have gone to work, but they soon proved the untruthfulness of the rumor by their presence in the hall just before the business of the meeting was begun and the active part they took in the proceedings. Some one referred to this piece of gossip during the delivering of a short speech, which brought both Caffey and Fenton to their feet, the latter denying in strong language that he entertained any such idea, notwithstanding such propositions had been indirectly made.

Mr. Coffey said his position had been open for him ever since the strike commenced and he would not go to work until everything connected with the present difficulties had been settled.

EXPLAINED.

Several others spoke on the subject until it was exhausted by the source of the rumor being traced to a saloon where a party of three, seated around a card table and under the influence of bad whisky, Sunday night, had started the unreliable story on its rounds. This trio belonged to the order known among coopers as "scabs," and whose chief aim is that of working for less wages than a legitimate cooper who cares by his trade in an honest manner. This ended the explanations, and the proceedings

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NO VACATION FOR HIM.

Now doth the wearied clergyman
From all his tasks refrain,
And with the cooling mountain breeze
Solace his fevered brain;
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TEEMING WITH WEALTH

New Mexico Attracting Immigrants and Capital.

The Picturesque Town of Las Vegas and Its Inhabitants.

The Administration of Justice Throughout the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., August 1, 1879.—In many respects this town is like Santa Fe, the peculiarities of which place I described in a former letter. The buildings are of the Mexican style, and the principal business houses, hotels, etc., are located on and face a large plaza; but while the public square of Santa Fe can boast of many adornments pleasing to the eye, the one here is utterly destitute of improvements of any kind. One object, however, attracts the attention of the stranger the moment he enters the square, and that is a large, clumsily constructed windmill, located about the center. Having long since served the purpose for which it was erected, the natural inquiry is, why has it not been removed? The average citizen could not have answered this question satisfactorily three months ago, but not so now. If the weird-looking old thing could speak, what a tragic and eloquent story would it tell. On the night of the 4th of June last, two men, charged with murder, were taken from the jail at night by a band of men in disguise, led out to the old windmill and strung up by their necks to the crossbeams, in spite of their entreaties, and died a horrible death, in full view of hundreds of citizens, who quietly watched the proceedings from their windows and balconies. The circumstances attending the crimes for which these wretched men gave up their lives were of such an aggravated nature that the citizens justified the hanging, although they acknowledged it to be an unlawful and violent mode of punishment. It seems the

COURTS OF THE TERRITORY

have shown a vigorous determination to administer law and justice, but are much hampered by inevitable forms. Only two terms of court per year are held, and the docket is always crowded; therefore, with courts at long intervals, change of venue common, and an appeal from sentence of death and a year's respite a foregone conclusion, the chances are largely in favor of the final escape of many murderers. Is it a wonder, then, that the people sometimes take the law in their own hands? As I stated in a former letter, the jails in nearly all the counties in the Territory are poor concerns, and the frequent escape of prisoners is not only not a surprise, but is confidently expected. Just one month after the tragic event spoken of, on the 4th of July, the people had a grand glorification in honor of the national anniversary and the completion to this point of the New Mexico branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and, from all accounts, it was an exceedingly creditable affair. The benefits that will accrue to the people by the introduction of railroad facilities were eloquently pictured by both native and American speakers, and these addresses were given from a platform at the old windmill. The Hon. T. Romero, a native, among other things advocated the establishment of free schools for the education of the youth of the Territory, and pointed out, in support of his argument, the benefits that have been derived from such a system in the Eastern States. Thus it was that the hanging of the two murderers and the events of the Fourth of July made a history for the old wind-mill, and, doubtless, it will long stand here as a monument, commemorating on one hand the death in the Territory of ignorance and superstition and their natural allies, and on the other the birth of civilization with all its varied blessings. A very short stay in this country will convince any one that it is vain to look for the influence of bad whisky, Sunday night, had started the unreliable story on its rounds. This trio belonged to the order known among coopers as "scabs," and whose chief aim is that of working for less wages than a legitimate cooper who cares by his trade in an honest manner. This ended the explanations, and the proceedings

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The Backbone of the Isthmus.

[From the Chicago Times.]

In Washington it is understood that the President and Mr. Evarts entertain cheerful confidence that the liberties and rights of the United States are in no danger from the scheme of M. de Lesseps, and that "no exigency is likely to arise" through that project "which can make it necessary for this Government to take steps for the protection of American interests." This comforting conclusion is doubtless correct, for whether the Panama route is impracticable, as the President believes, or not, it is not easy to see how the digging of a hole through the backbone of the Isthmus, in a territory over which this Government has no jurisdiction, and in which it has little, if any material interest, can seriously endanger what does not exist.

TO-NIGHT.

The Grandest Torchlight Pageant of the Century.

The Monster United Great London Combined Shows' Grand Display.

A Thousand Glittering Features—Fireworks—Golden Chariots—Mardi Gras Characters, Etc.

At last the time has arrived for the mammoth Torch-light Mardi Gras Street Demonstration of the unrivaled and monster shows of the century—the Great London Circus, Sanger's Royal British Menagerie and Cooper, Bailey & Co.'s immense united International Australian Allied Shows. To-night this truly colossal amusement organization, the largest on earth, will take possession of the main thoroughfares and provide the grandest calcium and torch-light procession ever seen in St. Louis. It will be more perfect and far grander than those given by the Great London combined shows in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, neither pains nor

"I GATHER THEM IN."

Nigh to a grave that was newly made
Leaned a sexton old, on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate;
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were as white as the foamy sea—
And these words came from his lips so thin,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"I gather them in! For man and boy,
Years dark with grief and years with joy,
I've builded the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial ground.
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude, one by one—
But come they strangers, or come they kin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"Many are with me, but still I'm alone!
I am king of the dead, and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold,
And my scepter of rule is the spade I hold.
Come they from cottage, or come they from hall,
Mankind are my subjects all, all, all!
Let them in pleasure or solitude spin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"I gather them in, and their final rest
Is here, down here, in the earth's dark breast!"
And the sexton ceased—for the funeral train
Wound mutely over that solemn plain;
And I said to my heart—when time is told,
A brighter voice than the sexton's old
Will sound o'er the last trump's dread ful din,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

THE FIGHT OF ULUNDI.

The Battle in Which the Zulu Strength was Finally Broken.

[Archibald Forbes in London Daily News.]

LANDSMAN'S DRIFT, July 5.—The combat at Ulundi was singularly unvaried by striking incident. There was a big hollow square, and men in red coats, rifles in hand. For half an hour this square stood doggedly pouring the sleet of death from every face. Outside this square, mostly at a respectful distance, surged a furious throng of savages, brandishing shields and assegais, and firing heavily but fitfully from their jagged front. Presently those black men wavered, then bolted, scattering in flight by the steady administration of canister. The square, still grimly firm, gave one ringing cheer that was heard in the laager behind; the bayonets wavered in the air for a moment; then the business recommenced. The infantry betook themselves for a few minutes long shots. A centrifugal whirlwind of horsemen sped from the square as the lightning burst from the thundercloud, and dashed hot and fierce after the flying foe. Before the cavalry had concluded their work the infantry were placidly lunching and the corks were popping off long-hoarded champagne bottles. Inside the square a few dead Britons lay, who had spent their lives for their Queen and country. The green sward outside was littered thick with dead Zulus, who not less than our dead have fallen for their sovereign.

There is nothing more to tell, save of the general fire and smoke that seethed in the bosom of the beautiful valley as we marched from it. The affair was simply a struggle reduced to the first principles of ding-dong fighting with the natural advantage to the Zulus in numbers; to us in the character of the armament. The only maneuvering done was by Buller's men, whose horsework was superb, clearing the front, masking the division while in the rows of formation in square, stinging the enemy into opportune reprisals, and finally chevying the fugitives many miles. Buller's men had the score of Zloblane to settle with the Zulus, and vengeful fury raged in their hearts because of a spectacle which met their gaze yesterday. In the long grass they had found three comrades who had fallen in a reconnoissance the previous day, mangled with fiendish ingenuity, scalped, their noses and right hands cut off, their hearts torn out, and other nameless mutilations.

Strange to say, the battle was fought on semi-sacred ground—the soil of a mission-station! The ruins of a Norwegian mission and house were a few paces off. They were pulled down to open the range; but, before it was done, these dear old walls were crowded into the precincts, a grave was dug, and the chaplain, hastily donning his surplice, read the burial service, to which the shell-fire gave dreadful emphasis while the bullets whizzed round the mourners. I never wish to see soldiers steadier. Constant laagering had been the lengthening demoralization. Apprehension of the unquestionably felt first sudden confront of the men with the fierce Zulu rush would shake their nerves; but the British soldier was true to his traditions when he found himself in the open and saw the enemy face to face in the daylight. Lads who had never seen a shot fired in anger were as cool as seasoned veterans. Lord Chelmsford's soldierly coolness and decisive clear-headedness in action go far to redeem the passiveness and peevish vacillation which are his characteristics when no battle is raging. One might wish him a military Rip Van Winkle, only wakening to direct a battle. Owing to the conformation of the ground, the dressing place in the center of the square was peculiarly exposed. The surgeons worked under a heavy double cross-fire with coolness and skill.

The Lancers had their grim day at last. The Zulus squatted thick in the long grass and fired venomously. The Lancers spotted them in a manner reminding one of the pig-sticking. Indeed, Keevil Davis killed six *ipso facto*. Young James of the Scots Greys was blazed at Point Blank by two Zulus. They turned on him. They missed. He ran the right-hand man through. The man on the left dropped his musket and inflicted an assegai wound on James' bosom. The latter, extricating his sword, brought it round to the left with a swift swing and all but severed his antagonist's head.

Ulundi contained many large, handsome kraals of the chief men, inclosed in thick flanked stockades. Cetywayo's place was a thatched European house. There was no plunder. The flames were too swift.

Lord Chelmsford's parting words to me were, "So far as I am concerned the war is over." I believe he contemplates an immediate resignation, in the opportunity of which he is happy. The grass is so burnt and dry that I regard the campaign as concluded for the season.

I have ridden from Ulundi to the frontier here, about one hundred and ten miles, in fourteen hours, riding alone all night. Twice I lost my way in the fog.

RUSSIAN HORROR.

Inhuman Treatment of Nihilist Prisoners—Caged Like Wild Animals.

[From the New York Herald.]

LONDON, July 29, 1879.—A cry of horror has gone up from every part of civilized Europe at the sickening cruelty of the Russian authorities toward the wretched Nihilists on their way to Sachalien. It seems impossible that the officers of the Holy Czar could be so barbarous as to pack political prisoners in rows of iron cages like wild beasts under the deck of a convict ship in such weather that the wretches were nearly roasted to death. Yet such is the fact vouched for by eye-witnesses. The Telegraph tells the story this morning. Its Vienna correspondent says:

A SCENE OF HORROR.

During the second fortnight of last month a person whose testimony is above suspicion visited a ship at anchor at Odessa fitted out for the transport of Nihilist convicts to the island of Sachalien. He describes it as a man-of-war of about four thousand tons, freshly painted white. On going under deck, he found that on either side of a narrow passage iron-barred cages had been constructed, which he says were exactly similar to those used for wild animals. The cages were of different sizes, and contained from four to twenty convicts each. The rule observed was that such among them as showed any disposition to be unruly were confined in the smaller cages, so as to be more easily watched. The gentleman who visited the ship estimates the number of these wretched people at 700, most of whom had come by rail from the interior heavily chained together by small groups. They were to keep their chains during the journey, and my informant says the sinister noise they produced was distinctly audible long ere he reached the ship. Unable to control his feelings he observed to the officer in command that his closely packed cargo, shrilled together in a place where there was absolutely no ventilation, would never survive the passage of the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. To which the Russian officer cynically replied, "Well, so much the better for all parties if they do not." He accompanied this astounding remark by a significant glance, which his interlocutor took to imply, "Don't you understand that is precisely what we expect?"

ROASTING ALIVE.

The same ship was visited at another place on her outward voyage, and on competent authority it was ascertained that not one-third of the unfortunate prisoners on board could possibly reach their destination alive. But my information is not confined to this one instance. The Nijni-Novgorod, formerly known as the Saxonia, of the Hamburg and New York line of steamers, but since purchased for the Russian volunteer fleet, arrived at Port Said, under Russian colors and manned by Russian sailors, at the end of last month. She had 560 convicts on board, for the most part Nihilists condemned to be transported to the island of Sachalien. The Suez Canal Company raised the question as to whether this ship, which was known to have sailed under merchant colors on her last journey from Marseilles to Odessa, and which neither belongs to the Russian Government nor to the Russian transport service, but which was freighted for the volunteer fleet, should be considered as a ship of war. The discussion resulted in the Nijni Novgorod being treated as a ship of war, under protest of the Russian Consul. Now, the question just raised caused a stoppage of three days, during which the convicts on board were literally left to roast in the heat, which at this time of the year is terrible. Their torture was prolonged for seventy-two mortal hours, because the Russian authorities hoped to deceive the Suez Canal Company. But this is not all. The same vessel is to perform the same voyage with a similar cargo four times in the course of the present year, and be it observed that other ships are engaged in the same traffic.

It has been reported since the above was written that 230 persons had died on one of these ships, and that 150 had been landed in a dying condition. Mr. Cowen asked Mr. Bourke about it yesterday in the House of Commons, but, of course, the Foreign Office had no information. He was asked if the English Government had remonstrated, and to this the Secretary sardonically intimated that the government was not in the habit of interfering with other governments unless they had reason to believe that their remonstrances would have some effect. But the subject is creating much indignation in England. [It must be added that the Daily News correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the above story is greatly exaggerated.]

NO CENTER.

With perfect truth it has been remarked that the avenues leading to an early grave have often been opened by a cough or cold. All Throat and Lung affections instantly cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

TWO MOTHERS' DEATHS.

Before Their Seven Children, One Woman is Struck by a Railroad Train in Mid-Air and the Other Has Her Brains Dashed Out on the Ground Below.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Mrs. Catherine Miller, twenty-eight years old, of 2237 Stewart street, and Mrs. Barbara E. Heine, thirty-three years old, of 2239 Stewart street, were killed yesterday morning about half-past eleven o'clock, while they were crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, which spans the Reading Railroad tracks, about on a line with Master street, in Fairmount Park.

The scene of the disaster is a short distance above the tunnel on the river road. The Reading Railroad track glimmers thirty feet beneath the structure which the women attempted to cross. They were first cousins, as well as next-door neighbors, and generally noted as industrious beings. Determined to have a day's "outing" in the Park, with their respective offspring, they started out Master street to get into the grounds. One of the children was being hauled in a little wagon. The youngsters, seven in number, five of whom were Mrs. Heine's, went ahead. The party, when they reached the Junction Railroad bridge over the Reading track, found they would have to descend by the steps of the abutment on the west side in order to reach the walk below. There is a narrow footway over, the width of two boards, for the use of the track-walkers, no others being supposed to use it. The children ran over lightly.

The two women were following, Mrs. Miller being in the advance. Suddenly and to the consternation of the walkers trains were heard approaching from opposite directions. One of these was the Cincinnati express, thundering along at its accustomed high speed of forty-five miles an hour.

Mrs. Miller ran across the track and was on the edge of the bridge when the engine struck Mrs. Heine, whirled her over and threw her off the track against Mrs. Miller. One of Mrs. Heine's legs was broken. She fell against Mrs. Miller and the two went over with terrible impetus head first upon the Reading Railroad track below. Mrs. Miller's skull was crushed in upon the rail, and she died almost immediately.

Mrs. Heine was not killed outright, although suffering dreadful agony. The little children, who had gathered together to wait for their parents, were panic-stricken and ran wildly about. A park guard came up and others sprang to his assistance and helped in getting the dead woman and her bleeding companion away from the track. The scene was agonizing when the little ones realized the nature of the calamity. An ambulance was procured and an effort made to get Mrs. Heine to the German Hospital, but she expired before going any considerable distance. The wagon, therefore, returned, and, taking up the other body, took the corpses to the little homes in Stewart street of what had been a few hours before two happy mothers. The children were gathered together and also sent home, weeping, the smaller ones scarcely able to realize their loss. The neighbors speak well of the slain women. The melancholy fact is mentioned that the Heines had only recently succeeded in purchasing their little home by the fruits of their united labors, Mrs. Heine having gone out to do housework.

RIVER NEWS.

FOR Louisiana, the dald Eagle, at 4 p. m. to-day.

THE Annie P. Silver leaves on Saturday for New Orleans.

FOR Keokuk, the mail packet Golden Eagle, at 4 p. m. to-day.

PILOT Tom Boone is coming home from the Upper Missouri in bad health.

THE Alice, Capt. Crasser, left for St. Paul to look after the "beacon lights."

MACK, of Cincinnati, will launch the hull of the new steamer Reuben Springer this week.

THE Red Wing, Capt. Hight, leaves at noon to-morrow for St. Paul in the great daily line.

CAPT. KOUNTZ made the round trip on the John D. Scully and arrived here with her to-day.

CAPT. I. P. CLARK, late of the Fontenelle, probably arrived here on Saturday from Sioux City.

ROBT. J. ISHERWOOD'S Diamond Jo is in with a big load, and returns to St. Paul to-morrow evening.

ON August 24 E. M. Norton left for New Orleans with 2,089 tons and the Port Eads with 4,695 tons.

THE Red Cloud was to leave Bismarck August 2nd for St. Louis, to be followed by the Eclipse and the Batchelor.

KERR in from the Illinois with 928 packages. Out again to-day, and the Cheek leaves to-morrow for Louisiana.

THE Kansas City rolling mill company want 4,000 tons old rails transported by river from Sioux City to Kansas. Who bids?

THE favorite Jno. L. Rhoads got in at 12 last night. Doubtless she'll load right back, but her captain will decide before supper.

RAVEN and Roberts, bound here, have so no 45,000 bris salt. The consignee's name suggests that he may sing, Oh, let us be Joy-ful.

THE new towboat Harry Brown will soon be completed at Pittsburg. She is very large; cylinders twenty-six inches diameter, ten feet stroke; seven boilers.

RED WING arrived and put out 1,100 sacks of grain at the elevator. She was full of Northern people, to stay here or en route to Texas, Colorado and California.

CAPT. SAM BROWN, the coal king, left on Saturday evening for Pittsburg, Cincinnati. His towboat Bigley brings to this port twenty-six barges of coal. This fleet will be brought from Cairo in sections of four or five barges per tow.

THE Scully arrived at 8 a. m. with 3,000 packages, 18 cattle and horses, 18 hogs, 15 sheep. She had a nice trip of passengers down and was crowded coming up. Irons smiles all over these times at his extraordinary success in the packet business.

WHEN Oby and Newman Robirds made money fast with the 600-ton steamer White Cloud, in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, they got only from fifteen to eighteen cents per barrel for flour, and cabin passage was ten to twelve dollars. Friend Kerr, of the New Orleans Times, will please make a note of this.

JULIUS WEHRMAN arrived this morning. The Whale, of which he is agent, should be here to-morrow, her tow being 6 barges containing 2,600 tons salt, iron and nails. Chas. Living is captain of the Whale. This boat will take back cargo of iron ore, of which there is any amount awaiting transportation to Ohio River points.

SAM HILL, the Chouteau's engineer, has returned from Texas. He wandered along the sea beach and the alligator-haunted bayou and found the elegant St. Louis built twin-propeller Indianola. She was in pretty good order, and will be brought back to this port. No trade yet for her, but as a St. Louis and lower Illinois passenger and produce morning packet there's a fortune in her.

FALLING last. Mud accumulating. On gauge, fourteen feet six inches. To Cairo, nine feet of water. All the upper rivers falling, and all going to be low soon, except the Illinois, one of the finest boating streams in the world were it only properly utilized. Hereafter all the Upper Mississippi boats will bring great cargoes of oats, the farmers now having time to attend to the shipping of that important product.

LITTLE MISSOURI—Was built, bought or run by Capt. Robert Wright; length, 183 feet; beam, 32½ feet; depth, 5½ feet; cylinders, 18 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke; capacity, 500 tons. She made fourteen 3-day trips in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. Had her two years and cleared what she cost, $16,000. This shows that the New Orleans Times was not posted correctly about small boats' earnings on the Mississippi when that paper's marine reporter was a playful boy in Pennsylvania.

OBY ROBIRDS and his brother Newman had the Eliza in the New Orleans and St. Louis trade, a 500-ton boat, just the size, the N. O. Times' recorder of nuerne facts says, that could and should not make money. Well, we all know the Robirds became rapidly rich, and Eliza was only a 500-ton boat—nothing more. She made money fast. It was not long till they made money enough to get the White Cloud, and she made money fast. Subsequently they came near being ruined by larger boats.

STEAMER CHESTER—Built by Geo. W. Cable, at Louisville, above mouth of Bear Grass. Owners: Cable, Charles Mullikin, Gen. Bernard Pratt and Rufus J. Lackland, all of St. Louis. This boat was built some little time previous to 1840. Length, 182 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth, 7 feet; one engine 22 inches cylinder by 6 feet stroke; capacity, 500 tons. She ran one year between St. Louis and New Orleans, realizing profit of $1,200 to $2,000 per trip. She drew 3 feet light. Her cylinder was formerly in the Clyde. New Orleans Times please copy.

CAPT. CABLE says that Austin Moore, who was second clerk on a boat of his, or perhaps two, was the best boy he ever knew. He was of remarkable service to the Captain several times, for Austin had actually posted himself so well in marine and transportation law that he deliberately consulted him on several occasions, and adopted his suggestions with profit. Excellent, excellent. There are libraries ever open here, but is a second clerk ever seen now there engaged with the volumes devoted to the important subjects that the boy Austin Moore tutored his captain in.

ST. LOUIS, August 11, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

There has been something said lately through your columns suggesting improvements in steamboats, and I think with good results. Now an improvement in the machinery that would bring about a saving of 50 per cent of steam would be very important in cheap fast transportation. This can be accomplished by using the same diameter of cylinder with one-half the stroke, having two centers, but a continual application on the head of the shaft susceptible of being stopped at any point and reversed at will, making it entirely applicable to steamboats or any other kind of work. A full description will be given at another time.

NO CENTER.

JOHN J. ROE—The New Orleans Times is aware that this gentleman became very wealthy. He hadn't much more than a dollar when, at Louisville on New Year's night 1842, he built the steamer Bowling Green. Her length was 150 ft., width 24 ft., depth 6 ft.; single engine; capacity only 300 tons; we are told. She ran in the Missouri and made lots of money. He afterwards built and ran boats in the New Orleans trade a little larger, say 400 to 600 tons capacity, and it is understood that they all made considerable money. Their success, like that of many other lights, was due to proper management. We have known of steamers being unsuccessful on account of their commanders being incapable, but sometimes all the blame was laid on the blameless boat. There's hardly such a word as fail when the right man gets the right boat.

For Additional River News See Fourth Page.]

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores, which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL.

Commercial Topics.

The following from the Chicago Tribune is of interest as illustrating "how they do these things" in some sections: "At the bulletin-board on Change yesterday one gentleman asked another where that 39,000 bu of wheat was going to that was noted as shipped by rail. He was told that most of it was probably going to Ohio and Indiana to be mixed in with winter wheat grown in those States. This 'mixing' is now a regular art—we had almost said science. No. 3 and rejected spring are mixed with winter in large quantities as a rule, and thinks will pass current, and the whole forms a combination which is a nuisance to the mixer, however profitable it may be to the man who gets the part of Buttercup; because the two kinds of wheat require a different 'set' of the millstones to grind them into flour."

The same paper says: "The Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade is reported to have decided that a number of the contracts closed some years ago, to provide against undue pressure in case of a corner, the present difference in selling value of the two grades is small, and, in quality, perhaps less; but the commission merchant might find it exceedingly difficult to persuade his principal to accept one in lieu of the other, when a shrinkage of prices tempted him to look out for a reason why the grain should not be taken at all. The man who buys a specified thing which has been willingly sold to him and is willing to pay the agreed price for the article when delivered ought to be able to count confidently upon receiving what was bought, and only something else, just as good. The seller has no right, under ordinary circumstances, to decide that another article will suit as well, if not better, than the one purchased. The buyer ought to be presumed to know what he wants, and be protected in the assurance that the specified article shall be delivered, and no other, unless it can be shown clearly that there is vexatious oppression in the case."

Grain in Store in St. Louis.

In the various Elevators named, at 7 a. m., today.

Elevators	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	144,929	352,005	61,475	11,652	....
Central	160,975	205,500	4,000	....	....
E. St. L.	89,303	4,942	1,878	....	....
Advance	74,491	4,359	14,159	....	....
Wesco	51,062	39,555	14,500	....	....
Total..	160,670	600,842	105,571	11,652	....

General Markets.

LEAD—The market is quiet and unchanged. Soft Missouri selling at $3 75.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady, at $3 00 @3 20 for choice in first hands.

CORNMEAL—Slow. Sales city on orders at $2 10@2 15.

HIGHWINES—Slow and unchanged at $1 05.

CHEESE—Dull and weak. We quote: Choice full cream and slightly skimmed 5¾ @6c; good skimmed 4¾@5c; off lots 1@2½c.

GRASS SEED—Nominal quotations are: Timothy at 70@1 75. Clover $3 90@4; redtop 40@42½c.

WOOL—Firm, but slow. We quote as nominal: medium Illinois Twin washed—Choice 35¾@36c; medium, 33@35c; dingy and low 30@31c. Unwashed — Medium and combing mixed 24@25c; medium 23@24c; light fine 19@21c; heavy do 17@19c; coarse 19@20c; Southern burry 10@13c; burry, black and cotted, 3 to 10c ₱ ℔ less.

HIDES—Receipts light; demand about equal to outside figures. Dry flint Texas 15@16c. Dry salt 11½c—damaged 9½c. Green salt—No. 1 7¾@8c, damaged 6¼@6½c; calf 9c, kip 8@8½c—latter for veal.

FEATHERS—Steady. Prime L. G. 43@44c; mixed 32½c to 35c—tare 3 to 10 ₱ cent. Current receipts contain a large proportion of tearhers out of condition.

SHEEP PELTS—Green: Sheep 30@40c; lamb 20@25c; shearlings 15@20c—heavily sell 5@10c less. No wool pelts arriving.

LIVE DUCKS—Light receipts; fair demand. We quote large young at $1 75@2 50; old dull at $1 50@2.

LIVE TURKEYS—Young in right demand, at $5@6 ₱ doz.

GAME—Little arriving; in good demand. We quote: Wild pigeon $1 50 ₱ doz live; upland plover $1 50; woodcock $4; young wood duck $2 50; young mallard $3.

VEALS—In fair supply and slow. Sell within the range of $4 to $8 ₱ head live—mainly $6 @7.

ROOTS—We quote: Large Western ginseng at 85c@$1; small Southern 75@85c; seneca choice, free of tops, at 25@27½c; toppy and inferior 10@15c; golden seal 6½@7c; snake 10@15c; black 4@5c; May apple 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

CASTOR BEANS—Prime new worth $1 10.

HEMP SEED—Quiet at $1 50@1 55 for prime new.

NUTS—Pecans—8@9c, as in size and condition. Peanuts—Red—4@5c; white 5@5½c.

FLAXSEED—In demand at $1 25@1 25 for prime.

BEESWAX—Slow at 20c for prime.

LEMONS—Firm at $6 50@8 ₱ box old and new repacked fruit on orders.

ORANGES—Firm at $9@10 ₱ box repacked.

SAUERKRAUT—Firm. City make in lots worth $6 50@7 per bri and $3 25@3 50 per half bri.

HOPS—In steady demand and firm; selling from store only at 12c to 14c for N. Y.

SORGHUM—Nominal at 25c per gal for prime.

BROOM CORN—Unchanged. Salable at 2½c for poor to 4½c for choice.

POP-CORN—Nominal at 2½c per ℔.

CIDER—Sweet in fair request at $4 50@5 00; hard $3 00@3 50.

HEMP—Undressed in demand, scarce and stiff, at $85 to $107 50. Other descriptions nominal—Dressed $135@155, hackled tow $70@80, break tow $50@60, shorts $115@130. Sales: 1 bale break tow at $55, 24 bales prime undressed at $100.

BALINGSTUFF—Bagging firm and active jobbing on basis of 10¾@10¾c for 2-℔ jute—(small orders 11@11½c). Hemp twine 11 @12c, iron cotton ties at ₱ 50@2 75.

SACKS—Jute corn bags—2¼-bu 11½c, 3-bu 13c; burlaps—2-bu 8½c, 2½-bu 9½c, 3-bu 11c, 4-bu 11c, 5-bu 12c, 6-bu 12½c, cotton seamless 19¾@26c, flour—98 ℔ 8¾@9½c, 200-℔ 18 @25c, wool 35@45c.

MELONS—Canteloupes continue slow, selling in a jobbing way at $2@3 ₱ hundred. Watermelons—No improvement to note, the weather being cool, the offerings being liberal of both home-grown and shipped stock, demand light and market slow and unchanged. Fancy large sold at $7 50@8; small to medium $3@6 ₱ hundred as in size and condition.

GRAPES—Receipts continue light, with a fair demand and firm market for choice, but offerings that were green or the bunches broken moved slow. Sales ranged: Choice Delaware 15@16c, fair do 13@14½c; Hartford and Ives' seedling 2c for poor and 3c for choice; Concord 4@5c ₱ ℔ as in condition; Virginia seedling (first of the season) brought 5@ 5½c ₱ ℔.

PLUMS—Receipts and offerings light. California steady at $3 50 ₱ 20-℔ box, and choice home-grown Damsons (loose) $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

PEARS—Stock large of choice Bartletts with only a light demand, but prices were without any change, choice Bartletts selling at $5@6 ₱ bri and 65@75c ₱ ½ bu box; cooking stock in good demand at $3@3 50 ₱ bri.

PEACHES—Receipts light, mainly from Arkansas. There was no change to note in the general condition of the market, the inquiry being about equal to the offerings. Sales ranged: ₱ ½ bu box: small things 30@35c; fair to medium 40@60c; choice 70@80c; small to medium freestone 50@65c; choice 85@$1, and extra large $1 50@1 25.

APPLES—Continued dead dull, the receipts being large and no demand worth mention. Prices were quotably lower all round, small and rough stock selling at 65@90c; fair to medium $1 10@1 25 and choice $1 50 ₱ bbl. Orders were being filled by dealers delivered in new bris at $2@2 25 for choice large home grown stock.

BLACKBERRIES—None offering. Choice salable at $2@2 25 ₱ 4-gal case.

WHORTLEBERRIES—More plenty and slow sale at $3@3 50 ₱ bu for choice stock.

CURRANTS—Black nominal at $1 25 ₱ 4-gal case.

PRELIMINARY
ANNOUNCEMENT
THE SUN OF THE AMUSEMENT FIRMAMENT
COMING!
WITH A GALAXY OF STARS!
WAIT FOR ME!
MISS EMMA LAKE
AS SHE ACTUALLY APPEARS LAT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
AMERICA'S SIDE-SADDLE QUEEN.
P. T. BARNUM'S
OWN AND ONLY
Greatest Show on Earth!
IS COMING TO ST. LOUIS,
BUT WILL NOT EXHIBIT HERE
UNTIL
MONDAY, AUGUST 25th,
On the extensive grounds, corner of Nineteenth and Pine street s,
OPPOSITE THE RINK,
This being the only available locality in the city affording sufficient space for the exhibition of this, THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH, in all its comprehensive vastness.
"We Will Wait for Barnum,"
Is the universal cry, "Because we know he will give us ten times our money's worth."
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has the largest and best show on earth.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has Eight Lady Riders.
MADAME DOCKRILL—The Empress of the Arena, the Peerless Equestrienne, unrivaled in beauty, and beyond all approach in her artistic accomplishments.
MISS EMMA Stokes, the Premiere American Bareback Equestrienne.

MISS LINDA JEAL, "The Queen of the Flaming Zone."
SIGNORA MARCELLUS, the Classic Equestrienne—forming a Quintet of Stars whose equals are not to be found in the world, besides SIGNORA QUAGLIANA, MISS SMITHSON and MISS ASHBY.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has a circus company of 100. Not a Pad Rider among them. All ride bareback horses, a fact of which no other show can boast with truth. Among them is SIGNOR SEBASTIAN, the greatest bareback male rider who ever lived.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has the only group of

ROYAL IMPORTED STALLIONS
In America. The most beautiful and intelligent animals ever seen, 20 in number, imported at a cost of 150,000. They appear under the direction of their trainer, Carl Anthony, Jr., at each performance, in various acts, concluding with the introduction of the entire number in the ring at one time.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has in his unparalleled company the Egyptian Jugglers, the Herbert Brothers, James Holloway, and five other clowns; Bachelor, the champion leaper over the backs of six elephants.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has the largest Menagerie in the world, including coal-black Zebras and white Camels, a two-horned Rhinoceros, 50 cages of beasts, birds and reptiles.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has the largest and best Museum, the largest Giant, the smallest Dwarfs, the Tattooed Greek, the Mysterious Lady, 20,000 natural, historical and mechanical curiosities.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has the finest Street Procession.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he has the largest herd of Elephants ever exhibited together, and more than all the other shows of America combined.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because his show is greater than ever. The most magnificent and attractive exhibition ever witnessed in this or any other country. All the new attractions for 1879! Received with the wildest delight everywhere.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—Because he gives the grandest and most extensive Street Procession, of such gorgeous oriental splendor that it requires the full glare of heaven's brightest sunlight to display it in all its glorious effulgence.
WAIT FOR BARNUM—He will not exhibit in St. Louis until
MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1879.
Look for him! Wait for him! See his Greatest Show on Earth! ☞Full particulars in future announcements.

Free of Charge.—All advertisements under the head of "Wanted," not exceeding five lines and not of a business nature, will be inserted free. We propose to make the Post-Dispatch the medium by which the people of St. Louis can supply their various wants. A postal card containing the advertisement mailed in the morning will reach the office in time to secure the appearance of the advertisement the same afternoon.

PERSONAL.

ALL THOSE ready to build send for illustrated Building Guide, published by A. Druiding, Architect. Price, 10c. Office, 511 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. 9

AT GRAY'S news rooms, 308 and 709 Olive street, look for latest papers, books, stationery, etc.

10000 Standard new and old books—Boydell Shakspeare, $150. D. Linahan, 4th and Washington ave. 11

1000 Bill heads, $1 50, business cards $1 per 1,000. Tanner & Bro. 414 N. Third st.

AT Hensen's, 502 N. Third street, you can get a good pair of Home-made Congress Alexis or English Walking Shoes for $2 50. 14

A. B. PEARSON & CO., Manufacturers of Scales and Beams, 409 and 411 Morgan st.

ANY information of the body of John M. Clark, who was drowned off the steamer Helena, at Bismarck on the night of July 31, will be thankfully received by his parents at 1424 North Thirteenth, St. Louis, Mo. Bismarck, Dakota Ter., papers please copy. 11

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in the drug business, would like to correspond with some Christian young lady; object improvement and matrimony, if suited. Address W., Paris, Texas, box 52. 28

BY a young man, head clerk in a dry goods and grocery house in this city, place a lady correspondent; object matrimony. Send age and photograph. Address Horace, Newtonia, Newton County, Mo., box 400. 26

BY a young man of thirty years, a number of lady correspondents. Object fun. Address N. A. C., Nokomis, Ill.

BALTIMORE and Barstow's Fire-place Heaters, $55; kitchen ranges, $15 to $50.
DANA & CO.,
115 and 117 Washington avenue.

BY a youth 19 years old, a situation on a ranch; understands the care of horses. Apply 1415 Gay street. 6

BY a young merchant doing good business, lady correspondents; object matrimony; send photograph and age. Address, Merchant, Ritchey, Mo., Newton county. 30

BRACES—Don't let the children get round-shouldered, for at the old stand, 614 Olive, you can get the best Brace of the day. Also, Health Waists. No steels or clasps. 23

BY a young Chicago journalist one or two nice lady correspondents not over twenty; brunettes preferred. Object—"well, who knows?" Address Dave Stuart, Gen'l P. O., Chicago. 31

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 302 Locust street.

DR. J. SMITH, Dentist, 1310 Franklin avenue. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

GENTLEMEN, go to 1428 Franklin avenue to have your clothes dyed, cleaned and renovated.

GENT, age 24, wishes to make the acquaintance of a lady having a farm. Object, if mutually suited, matrimony. A. Farmer, City P. O. 6

GET your Bath and Flesh Brushes of Latner Bros., No. 8 S. Fifth street. We have the largest assortment of brushes of all kinds in the city, for the least money.

GO TO BURNS' new dining-room, 1218 Pine st.; where you can get the best dinner in St. Louis for 25 cents.

HARNESS.—Those about to buy ought to call on Roe Harness for $16 and up. Geo. R. Alderton, 419 N. Eighth street.

I WISH to form an acquaintance of a widow lady that has some money. Object, matrimony. Address L. D., 622 Chouteau avenue, city. 6

Free of Charge.—All advertisements under the head of "Wanted," not exceeding five lines and not of a business nature, will be inserted free. We propose to make the Post-Dispatch the medium by which the people of St. Louis can supply their various wants. A postal card containing the advertisement mailed in the morning will reach the office in time to secure the appearance of the advertisement the same afternoon.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—MALE.

AN ACTIVE Memphian who wishes to make St. Louis his home desires a situation as salesman, traveling, receiving or hotel clerk. Can control grocery and cotton trade from Arkansas and Mississippi. Can sample cotton. Will accept salary as his business ability is recognized. City reference. Address Cotton, this office. 3

A FIRST-CLASS salesman of 12 years' business experience in the clothing, dry-goods, hat and cap and notion line, wishes an engagement to travel South or North. Best reference given as to ability, etc. Address for three days Lester, care of J. B. Rosenthal & Co., 504 N. Fourth street, city. 6

A SITUATION by a rapid penman, quick and correct at figures; has had 14 years' ex erience at office work; city ref. Address H. E. C., this office. 2

A MERICAN, aged thirty-four, a good and rapid penman, wants situation as clerk, copyist or in any capacity where his services may be useful; can and will work for $6 per week. Theodore James, this office. 2

BY ind. young man of 18, situation at anything honest. Ad. Jack Jones, East St. Louis, Ill.

BY A YOUNG married man, a situation as delivery-wagon driver. Steady habits; can speak German; well acquainted in the city; can give good recommendations. Add. W. H. I., this office. 3

BY a youth of seventeen, a situation in a wholesale commission or drug store; writes a fair hand and is good at figures; will work for fair wages; security given. Address Eagle, Post-Dispatch.

BY a first-class salesman, a situation in a good furniture house. Can do anything that may be needed. Will work cheap to support wife and children. Address Geo. Hill, this office. 5

BY a young man of good, industrious habits, six years' office experience a position where an opportunity to study law will be offered. Salary an object. Address Blackstone, this office. 6

BY a boy 17 years old a situation in a wholesale or commission house. Writes a fair hand and is quick at figures. Can give good reference. Address P. D., this office. 6

BY a young man, German, a situation in some mercantile business; good penman; will work for small wages; can furnish references. Addres 1411 Market street. 9

COMPETENT male nurse, highly recommended, speaking several languages, wants a situation as infirmier or assistant in a hospital. Address for one week D. R. G. B., 3132 Division street. 4

FRENCHMAN of twenty-six, strong and willing to work, wants a situation of any kind; is well educated. Address Frenchman, this office. 9

GARDENER.—A steady situation as Gardener wanted. Wages not so much an object as good home. Address Gardener, this office. 8

GOOD restaurant and hotel cook wants a situation. Adam Miller, this office, 8

MAN thirty-four years of age wants employment; is handy with tools, writes a good hand, not afraid of work and willing to do anything for a moderate compensation. O. 24, this office. 2

PENMAN desires work; terms moderate. Ad. M. A. George, Bakery, 301 South Fourth street.

POSITION as watchman or anything that will support a family. Address 3108 Oregon ave., city. 6

RIVER clerk desires a berth on some steamer; no objection to shipping as deck hand. Ad. C. R., this office. 2

SITUATION as shipping clerk, drive livery wagon or any place I can earn a living. Address D. T., this office. 1

SITUATION as check clerk for some railroad or steamboat company by a young man who has had several years' experience at checking freight. Address D. W. E., this office. 2

SITUATION by a graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, with references; speaks English and German. Address Apothecary, care A. A. Fenno, Eighteenth and Cass avenue, city. 7

SITUATION wanted by a competent druggist, who Speaks English and German. Best reference, furnished from present employer. Address Druggist, this office. 2

SITUATION as barkeeper by a reliable, temperate man in hotel or first-class saloon. Ad. J. E. C., this office. 4

SITUATION as porter in a flour, commission or wholesale house; six years in last place; best of references. F. W., S. W. cor. Main and Olive. 1

SITUATION as private detective. Address A. B. C., this office 4

SITUATION to work in a garden or rent on the share system. Please address Thomas W. Bond, this office, stating all particulars.

SITUATION in a real estate or insurance office by a young man of 18. Address C. B. H., care this office. 3

SITUATION as teacher, by a gentleman of experience, competent to teach English Literature, Latin, higher Mathematics, and kindred branches. Teacher, this office.

SITUATION as copyist, or office work of any kind. Address B., this office. 7

SITUATION by a practical printer and editor of experience and known ability. Address "Duke," Post-Dispatch office.

SHOES

BEST ASSORTMENT
IN ST. LOUIS.
MOUND CITY.
411 NORTH FOURTH ST.

FLEISCHMANN'S
H. FRIEDLANDER, Prop.,
Vienna Model Cafe and Restaurant,
217 N. FIFTH STREET.

In addition to the departments already familiar to the public, we have added a Restaurant, complete in all of its details, where Ladies, with or without their escorts, will be served with meals satisfactory in every particular.

CEO. N. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER!
Removed to
1008 Olive Street.

Lehigh Valley Anthracite,
Big Muddy, Basin Block
And Illinois COALS.
LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO.,
311 OLIVE STREET.

LOCAL NEWS.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIES, from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Lupe's, 322 Olive.

DR. WHITTIER, all private matters, hours 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., as for 25 years past, cures blood diseases, impediments of marriage, etc. Charges moderate. Advice free. Call or write.

MR. F. L. MARSHALL is the duly authorized traveling agent of the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, and is authorized to canvass for the paper outside of St. Louis.

THE most delicate and lasting of odors, Pozzoni's White Rose. Stephanotis and Knight Templar Perfume Depot, Sixth street, under Lindell Hotel.

THE latest Memphis Avalanch and appeal always on hand at Laclede Hotel news stand.

DR. E. C. CHASE,
Dental Rooms, 922 Olive street. Particular attention to artificial teeth. Gold and rubber plates made at greatly reduced prices.

Mulford & M'Kenzie, brokers, sell R. R. Tickets to all points at reduced rates. 512 Chestnut.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS is the only authorized advertising agent of the POST-DISPATCH in St. Louis. All contracts made by him will be recognized as if made in the office.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER FRANCIS.

Denies the Allegations of the Grand Jury and Pleads Non-Jurisdiction.

Health Commissioner Francis appeared in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day, when the case of corrupt conspiracy against him and others in office was called. As to the charge of keeping a drunk at Quarantine on the 4th of last month, which is preferred by the Grand Jury, Mr. Francis pleaded not guilty in the following plea for abatement, which was filed, and will be argued on Saturday by Judge Cady:

"The State of Missouri vs. Charles W. Francis. Indictment for misconduct and oppression in office.

"The said Charles W. Francis, in his own proper person cometh into Court here, and having heard the said indictment read, says that the said Court here ought not to take cognizance of the offenses of misconduct and oppression in office in the said indictment specified, because protesting that he is not guilty of the said matters and articles the said Charles W. Francis for plea in this behalf says that every act charged and alleged to have been done by him, the said Charles W. Francis, was committed and occurred and took place in the county of St. Louis, and without the city of St. Louis, and not within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court, and that the grand jury, duly empaneled and sworn to inquire into and present matters and offenses committed and occurring within the body of the county of St. Louis, at the July term, A. D. 1879, of the St. Louis Criminal Court, had no power, right or authority to inquire into or present matters of the offenses, matters and things charged in said bill of indictment, and this the said Charles W. Francis is ready to verify. Wherefore he prays judgment if the said Court now here will proceed to take cognizance of the indictment aforesaid, and that by the court here he may be discharged from the said indictment.

[Signed] CHARLES W. FRANCIS."

Mr. Francis does not think the matter serious enough to require the assistance of an attorney, and will plead his own case.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

Dr. T. A. Waring, St. Joe Lead Mines, Mo., is at Barnum's.

E. F. Byng, Paducah, Ky.; W. P. Green, Carthage, Mo., are at Barnum's.

J. C. Hutchinson, E. Close, Cairo, Ill.; R. J. Quirk, Cain Hill, Ark.; D. C. Travis, A. A. Sawyer, Pana, Ill., are at Barnum's.

J. N. Newkirk, Sedalia; F. H. Loeller, C. W. Landell, E. A. Landell, Philadelphia; L. Norton, Jr., and E. J. Coleman, Topeka, Kas., and James Pollard and wife, Denver, are at the Laclede.

Col. H. M. Mandeville, Davenport; E. A. Phillips, Sedalia; Col. G. W. Sedgewick, Kansas City; H. J. Mitchell, Texas; G. H. Rengons, Westfield, Mass.; Capt. R. P. Dickand W. C. Davis and wife, Sherman, Texas; Gen. S. M. Peck, Keokuk, are at the Planters'.

H. Poultizer, New York; J. C. Judson, Denver, Col.; Francis Moore and G. J. Lydecker, St. A. E. Barrett, Chicago; C. W. Hall, Philadelphia; E. E. Boston, Lake Hautz; A. Peck and J. Well, New York; N. Mead, N. Collins and R. Hurd, Silver City, New Mexico, are at the Lindell.

Francis L. Jokerst, St. Genevieve, Mo.; A. Green, Lonzview, Tex.; Jno. A. Harpham, Augusta, Ga.; Joseph Green, Chicago, Ill.; Martin Ivy, Fort Worth, Tex.; Geo. N. Boughton, Exeter, Mo.; Capt. C. C. Knight, Ironton, O.; Max Bresge, Jefferson City, Mo.; B. H. Riley, Okmulgee, Creek Nation, and George McNulty, New Orleans, are stopping at Hurst's Hotel.

Shiplonds of St. Loui's Flour for England.

Geo. Bair, miller, of this city, is loading the German bark Jupiter, in Boston harbor, with 7,000 sacks of flour, 224 pounds each, for Barrow-in-Furness, England, and the vessel will take her departure on the 15th inst. This flour cargo will be distributed from Barrow-in-Furness to various consignees in Westmoreland and Lancashire. The harbor is becoming widely known as the finest in the United Kingdom. It is proposed by the Duke of Devonshire, who owns largely in the new marine docks there, to establish a steam carrier day a line of steamships between Barrow-in-Furness and New Orleans, in order to maintain that part of England in a more direct all it wants from the Mississippi Valley. In other words it is intended to make Barrow-in-Furness the Liverpool before West-moreland and Lancashire, and make its harbor the finest in England.

[illegible], a native of Scotland, and for great commercial enterprise, is loading at Boston the American brig J. B. Taylor Jones, a small barter town near Liverpool, England. The cargo, consisting of 1,365 sacks flour, is intended for points in the Liverpool-England. This is an instance of St. Louis product a long distance [illegible] do tee most good.

Post-Journal Muddle.

The Times-Journal office is [illegible] by pay day and the local [illegible] 5 o'clock to come to [illegible] receive their two [illegible] the reporters and [illegible] to get satisfied [illegible] the en[illegible]rial quit [illegible]eir pay. It [illegible]t Mr. Hume [illegible]ed to con[illegible]e to stay. [illegible]y be ex[illegible]

SEPTEMBER number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine just out and for sale at Gray's news stand, 308 and 709 Olive street. Contents exceedingly attractive.

FINANCIAL.

The week opens with a slight gain in business as compared with Saturday, although there was nothing to-day which could be likened to activity. Offerings of business paper for [illegible]unds were fair, showing some increase. [illegible]ng bills were scarce on the whole and [illegible]dly by river. Some grain paper for carrying was handled but the amount was not large. Currency orders were only moderate in either number or amount and the supply was good. Eastern exchange is still dull and unquotable. On the street there was nothing to be learned worth special comment. Small trades were reported in United States consols, state and county bonds and a few local railway, insurance and bank stocks. Concerning the feverish and unsettled condition of last week's stock market at New York, the Tribune says (money column): "For an exception to this rule, Western Union, with a renewal of activity, steadily rose from 91¾, its opening figure—against 90¾, the last price yesterday—to 94⅞. Afterward it declined to 93⅞, and finally closed at 93¾. For this movement there seems to have been no better basis than that furnished by a 'short' interest that has recently accumulated, because all the reports concerning the progress of the new company's lines are satisfactory, both as to the construction in this country and of the preparations abroad for an early laying of the new Atlantic cable, intended to connect with the company's wires here. On the other hand, it is given out by Western Union directors that upon Mr. Gould's return from Europe the 'opposition company' will very soon be broken up."

Money and Stocks by Telegraph.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 11, 12 M.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 82@8 Bar silver here $1 11⅞. Subsidiary silver coin ⅛ discount. Governments weak. Railroad bonds dull. State bonds dull. Stocks opened strong and buoyant and under leadership of Lake Shore prices advanced ¼@2¾ per cent, with reaction of ⅛ per cent in Lake Shore and Western Union 94⅞; Pacific Mail, 16; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Exp. 97¾; American Express, 47; United States Express, 44; New York Central, 120; Erie, 27¾; preferred, 52; Harlem, 155; Mich. Cent., 85¾; Panama, 157½; L. S., 79; Lake Shore, 89¾; Illinois Central, 90¾; Pittsburg, 99¾; Northwestern, 77¾; pref'd., 99; Cleveland and Columbus, 53¾; New Jersey Central, 50¾; Rock Island, 141¾; St. Paul, 68¾; pref'd, 96¾; Wabash, 38¾; Ft. Wayne, 111¾; C., C. & I. C., 8¾; Chicago, St. Paul and Minnesota, 42; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 28¾; O. and M., 16¾; preferred, 47¾; Del. and Lackawanna, 89½; Atlantic and Pacific Tel., 37; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 118; Hannibal and St. Joe, 19½, preferred, 43; Canada Southern, 59½; Louisville and Nashville, 52¾; Kansas Pacific, 58¾; Kan. and Tex., 16¾; St. Louis and San Francisco, 11¾; preferred, 14¾; first preferred, 31¾; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 20¾; preferred, 56¾.

Quotations of Active Stocks at New York.

Compiled exclusively for the POST-DISPATCH by John J. White, Manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange, rooms 125 to 131 Chamber of Commerce:

STOCKS.	Opening to-day.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing to-day.
Northwestern	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾
Do. pref	98¾	99	98¾	98¾
St. Paul	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾
Do. pref	99	99¾	99	99¾
Michigan Central	84¾	87	84¾	87
Lake Shore	92	92	87¾	90¾
Erie	27¾	27¾	27	27¾
Wabash	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
K. C. & N	20¾	20¾	21¾	21¾
Do. pref	56¾	57	56¾	56¾
W. U	94	94¾	93¾	94¾
D., L. and W	59¾	59¾	60	59¾
N. J. C	50¾	50¾	51	50¾
D. and H	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
R. and Sar	16¾	19¾	18¾	19
Pac. Mail	15¾	16	16¾	16
O. and M	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼

COMMERCIAL.

Stocks of Grain in Store at New York and Brooklyn.

	Aug. 9, 1879.	Aug. 2, 1879.	Aug. 10, 1878.	Aug. 11, 1877.
Wheat	2,188,576	1,682,982	1,126,813	193,349
Corn	1,604,896	1,312,272	1,98,346	460,757
Oats	472,891	410,406	472,059	545,502
Rye	64,794	99,658	62,647	18,212
Barley	44,093	45,080	203,224	4,400

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—25 cars No. 2 Mediterranean, 1 car No. 1 red winter, 54 cars No. 2 red winter, 74 cars No. 3 red winter, 21 cars No. 4 winter, 10 cars rejected winter, 2 cars no grade winter. Total—188 cars.

Corn—20 cars No. 2 white mixed, 24 cars No. 2 mixed. Total—44 cars.

Oats—11 cars No. 2, 1 car No. 2 white, 7 cars rejected, 1 car no-grade. Total—20 cars.

Barley—None.

Rye—2 cars No. 2. Total—2 cars.

Comparative Closing Values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Saturday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	94¾	94¾@⅞
" " Aug.	94¾	94¾
" " Sept.	94¾	94¾
" " Oct.	95	95
" " Nov.	95¾ bid	95¾ bid
" " year	94¾	94¾
No. 3 red wheat, cash	87¾@88	87¾@88
No. 4 red wheat cash	84¾	84¾@⅞
No. 2 spring, cash	.90	90¾
No. 2 Mediterranean	90	90¾
No. 2 mixed corn, c'h	31¾	31¾
" " Aug.	31⅞ bid	
" " Sept.	32¾	32¾
" " Oct.	32¾	32¾
" " Nov.	30¾	30¾
" " Dec.	29¾ bid	29¾ bid
" " year	30¾	29¾
Rejected corn, cash	30¾	30¾ bid
No. 2 white corn, c'h	37¾	37¾
No. 2 oats, cash	22¾	21¾
" " Aug.	22¾ bid	21¾ bid
" " Sept.	22¾	22¾ bid
" " Oct.	23¾ bid	23¾
" " Nov.	23¾ bid	23¾
" " year	23¾	23¾
Rejected oats, cash	19¾	18¾ bid
No. 2 white oats	23 bid	23¾ bid
No. 2 white oats, cash	49 nom	nom
Rejected rye, cash	nom	nom
Mess pork, cash	$8 70	———
B. S. shoulders	———	———
B. S. clear ribs	4¾ nom	———
" " clear	4.55 nom	———
Bacon shoulders, cash	3.85	3.85
" " clear rib, cash	4.95	4.85
" " Aug.	———	———
" " Sep.	———	———
" " clear, cash	5.10	5.15
Canvased S. C. Hams	9¾@11	9¾@11
Tallow, prime	5¾ nom	5¾
Lard, prime steam	5¾ nom	5¾ nom

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Wheat opened lower and easy, but strengthened later and closed firm. Futures were rather quiet, closing strong. Cash No. 2 red sold at 94¾@94¾c. No. 3 at 87¾@87¾ this side and 88c to-day. No. 4 at 84¼c this side and 84¾c east side. No. 2 Mediterranean at 90¾c. Sales of August were 65,000 bu at 94¾@94¾c; September, 145,000 bu at 94¾@94¾c; October, 30,000 bu at 94 13-16@94¾c; year, 5,000 bu at 94¾c.

Corn was lower for cash and September, and dull for all but September and year. No. 2 mixed sold at 31¾c, rejected 30¾c, white mixed at 37¾@38c. Sales of September were 100,000 bushels at 32¾@32¾c; 30,000 bushels October at 32¾@32⅞c; 30,000 bushels year at 30¾c; 90,000 bushels year at 29 11-16@29¾c. Closed lower and dull. No. 2 sold at 32¾@21¾c; cash sales of cash, year and of futures were 5,000 bushels each of October at 23¾c, November at 23¾c, year at 23¾c.

Rye—Firm and irregular market. Prices at XXX were in moderate supply and slow, better qualities dull and only salable at sharp concessions, with the supply liberal and pressed with the demand, while low grades were scarce and stiffly maintained with a good demand.

Wheat—Fine $2 75@3 00; superfine $3 20@3 40; XXX $3 50@3 75; XXX $3 90@4 25; XXX $4 45@4 60; family $4 65@4 70; choice $4 75@4 90; fancy $5 00@5 50.

Wheat—Grades show a close declines of ⅛c on No. 2 red, ¼c on No. 3 red, steady for No. 4, ½c lower on rejected, but ⅛c higher for No. 2 Mediterranean; demand mainly consumptive. Samples dull, with the day's offerings largely in excess of demand; prices weak and easier (although holders were firm at opening), closing about ½c lower all round; for choice and fancy, 95c and 96c all obtainable. Sales: Grades—(this side, and st. lr., unless otherwise stated). No. 2 red, 5,000 bu early (seller, 30, to day) at 94¾c, 5 cars fr. at 94¾c, 46 cars and 5,000 bu part in E. (part reg. and fr.) at 94¾c; No. 3 red—8 cars at 87¾c, 6 cars part fr. at 87¾c, 2 cars in Venice at 88c; No. 4—17 cars at 84¼c—more wanted at that, 1 car in East at 84¾c, 2 rejected—3 cars at 77¾c; No. 2 Mediterranean—21 cars (one in E.) at 90¾c; bids of 87¾c and 88c for No. 3 and 2 white—89c and 92c asked, respectively.

Corn—Grades—No. 2 mixed in fair order required firmer at 31¾c, mainly in C—[illegible] brought 32c); no demand from any other quarter. No. 2 white-mixed dull; steady in C. at 37¾c, but 5c lower in L. at 37¼c (the closing rate); firm in E. at 38c. Rejected white mixed steady at 30¾c in St. L. Rejected dull and ¼c lower at 30¾c in St. L. Samples quiet and unchanged; mixed sold at 32¾c in bulk and at 36c in sacks; bulk white mixed at 36@37c, and 37¾@38c for No. 2; St. Charles at 40c for dirty and 42c for choice.

Sales: Grades—1,000 bu. No. 2 mixed in C. at 32c, 12 cars and 4,000 bu do in C, and 4 cars in St. L. at 31¾c; 1 car No. 2 white-mixed st. fr. in E. at 30c (that bid for more); 24 cars do in C. at 37¾c, 11 cars do in St. L. at 37¼c; 2 cars rejected white-mixed in St. L. at 36¾c; 2 cars rejected in do at 36c.

Oats—Grapes—No. 2 white scarce and in demand from feeders—sold ⅞c better than Saturday's bids; white mixed and by sample—2 cars sold ⅛c off at 22c, declined later to 21¾c, and closed (⅛c lower) at 21¾c; rejected ½c lower at 18¾c, and no-grade ½c lower at 16c. Samples dull and unchanged, but weaker; bulk rejected sold at 20c, sacked mixed at 21c to 23¾c for poor to fair musty, 25@26c for good, 27c for prime (part in a n. sks) and 28@29c for choice. Sales: Grades—3 cars (to E.) at 23¾c, 2 do st. fr. St. L. at 21¾c, 2 do fr. and st. fr. at 21¾c, 1 car No. 2 white in St. L. at 23¾c, 1 rejected in do at 18¾c; 1 no-grade st. fr. in C. at 16c.

Rye—Offerings of No. 2 very light and market firmer—2 cars St. L. sold at 42¾c; 1 car rejected offered. Sample sales: 75 sks strictly prime at 51c, 50 choice at 52c, small order lot at 55c f. o. b.

Barley—Sale 1,000 bu malt (fall) at $1 10.

Provision, etc. pork—dull and nominal (no boat out), at $8 80 f. o. b. East side and $8 70@$8 75 on this side; on Orders, 60 brls sold at $9 25. d. s. meats held firmly at 3¾c for shoulders 4.35 for r'ibs and long clear, 4.55c for short wear. lard—prime steam nominal at 5¾c packed and 5.10c loose. Refined on orders dull at 6¼@6⅝c in tes. Bacon held with increased firmness, but shows little improvement in price, while slow. Sale: Loose—10,000 lbs (light) short clear at 5.10c, 10,000 lbs clear rib at 4.80c del., 10,000 lbs do (for Wednesday) at 4.70c; packed—shoulders nominally 2.90@95c, 20 boxes short clear at 5.22½c, 12 bxs do at 5.20c, 15 csks do at 5.15, 23 bxs long clear at 4.95c, 19 csks and 30 half csks clear rib at 4.80c, 3 tcs c. s. c. hams at 9¼c—fancy city winter brands held at 10¾@11c; Orders (53 pkgs)—shoulders 4¼c, clear rib 5¼@5½c, short clear 5¾c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—2:15 P. M.

Wheat—Strong and higher. Sales: 5,000 August, 94⅞c, 15,000 95c; 15,000 September 94⅝@94 11-16c; 5,000 year 94¼c; cash salable at 94¾c; October at 95c and November at 95⅝c.

Corn—Steady. Sales: 50,000 October at 32½c; 20,000 year at 29 9-16c. August salable at 30¾c, September at 32½c, November 30 5-16c.

Oats—Nominally lower. Cash salable at 21¾c, August at 21¾c, September at 22¼c, October at 23¼c, November at 23½c and year at 21¾c.

Closing Prices at Other Points.

Closing prices at other markets, reported by Mr. Jno. J. White, manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange, rooms 125 to 131 Chamber of Commerce.

CHICAGO, August 11, 3:30 p. m.

Wheat—84¾c September, 84¼c October.
Corn—33¾c September, 34¼c October.
Oats—23¼c September, 23¾c October.
Pork—$8 22½ September, $8 27½ October.
Lard—5.37½c September, 5.40c October.

The Cotton Market.

Spots continue steady and quiet, with little doing, a sale of 57 bales being all that was reported. New York declined 1-16c and was quiet, but Liverpool advanced ⅛d, and was buoyant and active.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York
Low ordinary	9	9 11 16
Ordinary	9¼	9 11 16
Good ordinary	10	10 7-16
Low middling	10⅝	10 13-16
Middling	10¾	11¼
Good middling	11¾	11 7-16
Middling fair	12¾	12¾

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSES.

Stocks to-day, 3,325; same day last year, 846 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments bales.
To-day	82	13
Same day last year	229	168
Total for season to date	330,439	329,507
Same time last year	245,438	246,947

NEW YORK.

Futures closed firm. Sales 115,000 bales. Future quotations: January, 10.08; February, 10.19; March, 10.29; April, ——; May, ——; June, ——; July, ——; August, 11.11; September, 11.05; October, 10.25; November, 10.05; December, 10.04.

RECEIPTS AT OTHER POINTS.

New York, ——; Savannah, 3; Galveston, 689; Wilmington, ——; Baltimore, ——; Boston, 47; Cincinnati, ——; Point, ——; New Orleans, 14; Charleston, 1; Mobile, 15; Norfolk, 46; Philadelphia, Memphis, ——; Port Royal, ——; other points, ——.

NET RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR 3 DAYS.

Receipts this week, 1303 bales; same time last year, 1180 bales. Exports this week, 522 bales. Stocks to-day, 104,759 bales; same day last year, 60,079 bales.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Uplands, 6 7-16; Orleans, 6¾. Sales 15,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.

St. Louis to Boston, 59; Providence, 59; New York, 54; Philadelphia, 52; Baltimore, 51.

Sales on 'Change.

BUTTER—Sour, milky, light-colored and heated dairy plentiful and slow sale—ranging in price from 7c to 12c, low-grade and grease quiet at 4@6c and 3½c respectively; choice dairy and creamery in light supply; good steady demand from retailers and firm at 14@15c for the dairy and 17@19c for the creamery—could sell a car load into the buggy and accompany him to the Four Courts to identify a party of boys there. The boy was averse to the trip, but Oberbeck promising to return him within five minutes, got him into the buggy and drove away to return later in the day, and inform her that her boy was in jail and that she had better get him bailed out. She states that neither she nor her child know that in taking

THE LITTLE FELLOW

to the Four Courts it was under arrest.

The above is the woman's story.

William Nahlick, father of the dead boy, also holds Oberbeck responsible for the child's death, and clenched his fist in Oberbeck's face this morning, and swore to have the Deputy's life if the law would not hold him responsible.

Deputy Marshal Oberbeck denies in toto every statement made by the Nahlicks as to the manner in which he arrested the boy. In a statement to the POST-DISPATCH reporter the Deputy said:

"I harnessed that boy just as gently as I could or knew how. When I went down to arrest him I exhibited the warrant to the boy's mother, and explained to her what I would have to do. Said I: 'Madam, this is a warrant for your son Edward's arrest,' and I showed her the paper in his custody. You had better see some one about going on his bond. Then as soon as I could I went back and told her (Mrs. Nahlick) what she would have to do to get the boy released. I treated him kindly, and if he sustained his story that I put him into the buggy at the Four Courts, I know nothing about it."

HENRY SIEGMUND,

head guard at the jail, makes the following statement as to the condition of the Nahlick boy in the City Jail: "Edward Nahlick was brought in and placed over to me about 11 o'clock on the 1st of the present month by Deputy Oberbeck. The boy was very small, and seemed frightened at the idea of being incarcerated in jail. After the proper search I assigned him to cell No. 5, on the second tier, occupied by Patrick McGrath, jailed on a charge of grand larceny. When the boy was locked in cell one boy was almost dead with Pintat, and I called Jailor Ryan's attention to that fact. He took the boy and let him stay with him in the office until 6 o'clock in the evening, when he was put back again. The boy was very much afraid at the idea of being put in jail, and I suppose that was all that ailed him. We paid him every attention we could in conformity with the rules of the jail."

JAILOR RYAN

corroborates the statement of Mr. Siegmund in every essential. He was touched by the boy's tender years, and would have released him had it been in his power to do so. He endeavored to find Judge Cady so as to procure the boy's release, but the Judge had left the building. Mr. Ryan gave orders to have the boy treated kindly, and put him in the cell with McGrath, thinking the latter a tender-hearted man. He held that it was an outrage that so small a boy should have been subjected to arrest.

One of the miserbiest and most inexcusable blunders of the said affair was the search for the little fellow by his father and James Tuey went to the jail in the early part of the evening, but the night guards were on deaf as not to understand the name of the boy when asked for, and stated that they had no such person confined, and it was not until 11 o'clock that it was learned that he was in jail. Judge Cady, who was called upon to take the bond also participated in the fruitless search for the little sufferer.

It is not known at present whether there will be a further investigation or not, although one is demanded by the parent of the child. Sixty of some hasn't yet been taken the matter to-[illegible] at the latchet.

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS.

It is proper to state that Dr. T. E. Holland, who was called in to see Eddie Nahlick a day or two before he died, says that his death was caused by blood poisoning, brought on by the spreading ankle and thrush.

STILL IN THE DARK.

No Verdict Yet Returned by the Jury in the Gardner Case.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening the taking of testimony in the investigation of Jackson Gardner's death before Coroner Auler was concluded and the jury locked up with instructions to find a verdict. The mass of evidence before them as to who shot the negro was not very conclusive, as at 3 o'clock this afternoon they have failed to agree upon a verdict. This morning the jury was evenly divided, three of them holding that the officers implicated should be discharged and the remaining three that they should be held responsible for the shooting. During the day one man weakened and came over to the side of mercy, and at present but two are clamoring for a conviction. It is feared that the jury will agree to disagree.

TAKEN IN.

Arrest of Two Young Bloods from Ste. Genevieve.

Quite a commotion was raised at the Memphis Packet Company's wharfboat this morning by the arrest of two well dressed young men who had come up from Ste. Genevieve on the steamer Emma C. Elliott. They were charged with embezzlement, and one of them is said to have taken $700 in bonds from his mother before he left home. From their appearance it would be supposed they have been well raised and belong to respectable families. They were naturally very much taken back when they were taken in custody by the officer.

The names of the young gentlemen are: Rudolph Seyster and Burt. Seckinger.

Concerning Chicamauga.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook, and Col. J. C. Davis has been ordered to convene in Chicago for considering and correcting differences of opinion relative to the actual positions and movements of troops engaged in the battle of Chicamauga.

SEPTEMBER number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine just out and for sale at Gray's news stand, 308 and 709 Olive street. Contents exceedingly attractive.

POOR EDDIE NAHLICK.

All About How He Came to His Death.

Barbarous Treatment by the Four Courts Officials.

Good Opportunity for a Reformatory Movement.

A Boy Who Died from Fright and Bad Treatment.

"Nolle prosequied by death," was the entry made in the case of Edward Nahlick in the Court of Criminal Correction this morning. Malicious trespass, read the warrant which set forth the fact that on the 29th of last month little Eddie Nahlick, only eleven years old, and small for his age, had, accompanied by a number of children of tender years, gone into the garden of D. W. Haydock, and plucked a flower. The warrant was given to Deputy Marshal Oberbeck to execute, and he went down to the Nahlick residence, at No. 1014 Julia street, on the morning of the 1st inst., and served it by placing the boy in jail where he remained for twelve hours before being admitted to bail. The following morning the boy was found severely ill, and between 11 and 12 o'clock last Saturday morning he breathed his last. During his illness the boy told a story of his wrongs which, if true, is terrible. According to his statement he was placed in a cell in the city jail with a drunken man who abused him

IN A SHOCKING MANNER,

beating him and lying upon him until he could not cry out for assistance. He stuck to the story throughout, and in the delirium of death he imagined himself in jail again, and pleaded to be taken home and away from the drunken man who was mistreating him so shamefully. Drs. Block and Holland were called in attendance upon the little sufferer during his illness, but on his death they refused to give a burial certificate, referring the matter to the Coroner for investigation. Saturday afternoon Dr. Auler went down and viewed the body, and, not understanding the full particulars or latest developments of the case, gave a certificate of death, and the funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nahlick, the parents of the dead boy, were at the Four Courts throughout the morning. They lay the death of their boy at Deputy Oberbeck's door, and are determined to prosecute him criminally for making the arrest in the manner he did. According to Mrs. Nahlick, on the day of the arrest Oberbeck called at her residence, and asked for her son Eddie. The boy, who was playing in the rear yard, was called in, and Oberbeck, never telling him that he had a warrant for his arrest, requested him to get into the buggy and accompany him to the Four Courts to identify a party of boys there. The boy was averse to the trip, but Oberbeck promising to return him within five minutes, got him into the buggy and drove away to return later in the day, and inform her that her boy was in jail and that she had better get him bailed out. She states that neither she nor her child know that in taking

THE LITTLE FELLOW

to the Four Courts it was under arrest.

The above is the woman's story.

William Nahlick, father of the dead boy, also holds Oberbeck responsible for the child's death, and clenched his fist in Oberbeck's face this morning, and swore to have the Deputy's life if the law would not hold him responsible.

Deputy Marshal Oberbeck denies in toto every statement made by the Nahlicks as to the manner in which he arrested the boy. In a statement to the POST-DISPATCH reporter the Deputy said:

"I harnessed that boy just as gently as I could or knew how. When I went down to arrest him I exhibited the warrant to the boy's mother, and explained to her what I would have to do. Said I: 'Madam, this is a warrant for your son Edward's arrest,' and I showed her the paper in his custody. You had better see some one about going on his bond. Then as soon as I could I went back and told her (Mrs. Nahlick) what she would have to do to get the boy released. I treated him kindly, and if he sustained his story that I put him into the buggy at the Four Courts, I know nothing about it."

HENRY SIEGMUND,

head guard at the jail, makes the following statement as to the condition of the Nahlick boy in the City Jail: "Edward Nahlick was brought in and placed over to me about 11 o'clock on the 1st of the present month by Deputy Oberbeck. The boy was very small, and seemed frightened at the idea of being incarcerated in jail. After the proper search I assigned him to cell No. 5, on the second tier, occupied by Patrick McGrath, jailed on a charge of grand larceny. When the boy was locked in cell one boy was almost dead with Pintat, and I called Jailor Ryan's attention to that fact. He took the boy and let him stay with him in the office until 6 o'clock in the evening, when he was put back again. The boy was very much afraid at the idea of being put in jail, and I suppose that was all that ailed him. We paid him every attention we could in conformity with the rules of the jail."

JAILOR RYAN

corroborates the statement of Mr. Siegmund in every essential. He was touched by the boy's tender years, and would have released him had it been in his power to do so. He endeavored to find Judge Cady so as to procure the boy's release, but the Judge had left the building. Mr. Ryan gave orders to have the boy treated kindly, and put him in the cell with McGrath, thinking the latter a tender-hearted man. He held that it was an outrage that so small a boy should have been subjected to arrest.

One of the miserbiest and most inexcusable blunders of the said affair was the search for the little fellow by his father and James Tuey went to the jail in the early part of the evening, but the night guards were on deaf as not to understand the name of the boy when asked for, and stated that they had no such person confined, and it was not until 11 o'clock that it was learned that he was in jail. Judge Cady, who was called upon to take the bond also participated in the fruitless search for the little sufferer.

It is not known at present whether there will be a further investigation or not, although one is demanded by the parent of the child. Sixty of some hasn't yet been taken the matter to-[illegible] at the latchet.

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS.

It is proper to state that Dr. T. E. Holland, who was called in to see Eddie Nahlick a day or two before he died, says that his death was caused by blood poisoning, brought on by the spreading ankle and thrush.

STILL IN THE DARK.

No Verdict Yet Returned by the Jury in the Gardner Case.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening the taking of testimony in the investigation of Jackson Gardner's death before Coroner Auler was concluded and the jury locked up with instructions to find a verdict. The mass of evidence before them as to who shot the negro was not very conclusive, as at 3 o'clock this afternoon they have failed to agree upon a verdict. This morning the jury was evenly divided, three of them holding that the officers implicated should be discharged and the remaining three that they should be held responsible for the shooting. During the day one man weakened and came over to the side of mercy, and at present but two are clamoring for a conviction. It is feared that the jury will agree to disagree.

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